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SUZUKI: JAPAN TO BEAR GREATER RESPONSIBILITIES

OW210239 Tokyo KYODO in English 0200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 21 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, while calling for expanded but balanced world trade, said Thursday Japan is ready to play a role and bear greater responsibilities as a world economic power. Japan is reducing import tariffs two years ahead of schedule and exerting efforts to make its market more open and accessible for foreign products, Suzuki said in an opening address to a convention of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP). Suzuki said: "Trade friction between Japan and the United States, and between Japan and EC, are not two individual problems.

"They cannot be settled by balancing (Japan-U.S. or Japan-EC trade) alone as a result of protectionism," he added at the party convention held at Tokyo's Hibiya public hall. "It is important," Suzuki went on to say, "to settle the trade imbalance as part of efforts to put the world economy in shape by expanding world trade in a balanced manner."

Noting that Japan now has a 10-percent share of the world economy, Suzuki said it is "ready to play an international role and carry out greater obligations as an economic power." But he added that an economic power does not mean a military power as far as his country is concerned. Although Japan is building up its defense capability "independently and steadily," greater defense strength is not designed to turn Japan in to a military power, but aimed at effectively coping with possible external aggression, Suzuki said.

Suzuki also said he is concerned about the situation in Poland, and added: "I share the perception that the Soviet Union is behind the military crackdown in that country." Calling the current international situation "severe," Suzuki called for unity among countries of the Western bloc.

The prime minister's stance on world trade and national defense was backed up later by a convention declaration which sought "compliance with international faith" by exerting greater efforts in the fields of diplomacy, economy and defense. A resolution, adopted at the end of the LDP meeting, also called for a settlement of the trade disputes under the current free trade system.

SAKURAUCHI SPEAKS ON TRADE, POLISH ISSUE

OW260751 Tokyo KYODO in English 0743 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- Japan will announce liberalization measures this week on 67 out of 99 nontariff barriers its trade partners have asked to be lifted, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said here Tuesday. However, he said 15 of the requests were "based really on misunderstanding," which Japan would seek to dispel in further consultations with its trade partners. Sakurauchi was addressing a luncheon at the Foreign Correspondents Club.

He did not specify which of Japan's complex import procedures were to be amended, but according to sources close to the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party earlier in the day, nine items involving mainly agricultural import regulations will remain unchanged. The LDP's special international trade research committee is expected to recommend the amendments to a Cabinet meeting later this week.

Sakurauchi said the two major issues facing Japanese foreign policy were trade friction with Europe and the United States and the issue of Poland. He said Western industrialized countries should not be "overly distracted by the account ledgers for bilateral trade," but cooperate to revitalize their economies on the basis of multilateral free trade principles, "each giving free rein to its own area of strength." He said Japan was making every effort to open up its market, but European and American businessmen must take advantage of this by working to increase their exports.

On the question of Poland, the foreign minister simply referred journalists to his earlier statements that Japan agreed with the Western countries in holding the Soviet Union responsible and that Japan would act in concert with the West in dealing with the Polish problem. However, he said moves such as U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proclamation of January 30 as "Solidarity Day" could provide "strong moral support" for efforts to have the problem solved by the Polish people themselves. The voice of the Polish people could be called "the voice of international conscience for all who desire freedom and peace," Sakurauchi said.

Asked whether Japanese foreign policy had taken a "hawkish" turn, with greater emphasis on military spending and closer relations with the United States since he became foreign minister last November, Sakurauchi laughed and said he appreciated the compliment. "Some people think my attitude is too soft," he said. "If you see me as a hawk, that balances things out."

#### SAKURAUCHI ADDRESSES MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

OW261235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Tuesday the Japanese Government would exert efforts to promote direct dialogue with the Soviet Union.

The foreign minister made the remark in an address delivered at a meeting of the Japan Administration Management Association here, saying that it was desirable to have bilateral talks with the Soviet Union if they could lead to any breakthrough in relations. But he stressed that the government could not shut its eyes to the fact that Soviet defense authorities were deploying long-distance backfire bombers and nuclear-tipped SS-20 missiles in the Soviet Far East.

In his speech, the foreign minister also said the government would redouble its efforts to reach an agreement with the Seoul government on the issue of Japanese economic assistance to be extended to South Korea. The \$6 billion in loans that the South Korean Government is seeking have been found to include commodity loans, he said, adding that people believe such loans are unnecessary because the South Korean people's living standards have been improving.

With reference to Poland, Sakurauchi said the government would stick to its stand of keeping a close watch on developments in the East European country. He was commenting on Polish military chief Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's remark to the Polish parliament Monday that various restrictions in force under martial law could be lifted by the end of February.

NODONG SINMUN HITS CHON'S UNIFICATION STATEMENT

SK270728 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 26 Jan 82

[27 January NODONG SINMUN commentary: "Nothing Can Be Obtained Through False and Deceptive Propaganda"]

[Text] On 22 January traitor Chon Tu-hwan uttered tedious jargon in the name of a policy speech at the puppet National Assembly. As one who has been subjected to the curse and condemnation of the people for the last year because of his fascist and treacherous acts, war preparation rackets and splittist schemes, he should have frankly admitted the crimes he has committed before the people and apologize for them.

Instead, however, while trying to cover up his crimes, traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the fabrication of converting black to white and pretending there is something when actually there is nothing and shamelessly praised his own achievements.

The policy speech was replete with preposterous sophistries designed to embellish the results of his brutal military terrorist politics, maladministration and tyranny. While clamoring about a new politics and the eradication of corruption, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has indulged in a fascist dictatorship since the first day of his seizure of power, tried to cover up the dark situation in South Korea, repeating the same jargon.

He said that the last year was a year in which South Korea extricated itself from political and social chaos, restored stability and established a new political climate. He said progress was made in laying the groundwork for democracy, building a welfare society and embodying a just society. The progress made in South Korea over the past year is not democracy, social welfare and justice, as he says, but only fascist dictatorship, lack of rights, poverty, social evil and corruption. In South Korea, new evil laws were fabricated, oppression was strengthened and many patriots, democratic personages and students who advocated democratization of society and national reunification were arrested, detained, put on trial and executed.

In the past year, 2,000 enterprises went bankrupt. As a result, over 100,000 jobless people took to the streets. As a result of new government licensing regulations and bankruptcies, the prices of daily necessities climbed 30 percent, the trade deficit amounted to \$5.5 billion and the national income sharply decreased compared with the previous year. Can this be called democracy and welfare?

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan called for an end to corruption psychology, inflation psychology and the psychology of habitually disregarding civic responsibility. This is preposterous and empty talk to deceive the people.

The corruption and irregularities in South Korea are the products of the reactionary and antipopular social and political system. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the most vicious illegal fortune seeker among the successive puppet rulers of South Korea. It is indeed shameless for such a man to clamor about the eradication of a corruption psychology. To talk about uprooting corruption and irregularities while leaving intact the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the ringleader of corruption and irregularities, is absurd.

Because of the antipopular economic policy pursued by the puppet clique, not only small and medium enterprises but also large enterprises in South Korea have been suffering. The South Korean economy is enduring chronic inflation. The economy is a catastrophe. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talk about an end to the inflation psychology and stabilizing the workers' living standard is a derision of the people.

It is an economic principle that the military buildup, economic catastrophe and inflation are the reason for rising prices. The Bank of Korea recently officially announced there is no possibility of stabilizing prices at the 10 percent level this year.

As long as the economy is dashing toward disaster and the reactionary economic policy of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, running wild to prepare for war and plunder the people, continues, stabilization of prices is out of the question. Only political swindlers would use such words to deceive the people.

It is also preposterous for traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the ringleader creating political chaos and disorder in South Korea, to discuss an end to the psychology of habitually ignoring social order.

As is known to the world, with the appearance of the fascist Chon Tu-hwan regime in South Korea, the bayonet is synonymous with politics, the violent words of the dictator are synonymous with laws and execution is the ruling method. Oppression is rampant. Needless to say, the people reject this fascist oppressive order. This is called chaos.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's talks about ending the psychology of habitually ignoring social order means the one who has subjected South Korea to repressive mechanisms and fascist evil laws and perpetrated the massacre in Kwangju will use the same repression and will commit new massacres in the future.

The puppet Chon Tu-hwan shamelessly discussed political modernization. But popular politics cannot exist under a brutal, fascist military rule. This is evinced by the ruling method of the puppets over the past year. He made many promises, including talk about price stability and an increase in employment. Needless to say, these promises are made to deceive the people and to assuage their anger.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan advanced a proposal for unification and is now running amok to create the impression at home and abroad that this proposal is constructive, realistic and epochal. He cannot mock the people of the world with such cheap propaganda; nor can he cover up his splittist and treacherous nature. The puppet and traitor advanced a proposal for holding a general election which would include the organization of a Consultative Conference for National Reunification with participants representing the views of the residents in the South and North, drawing up a constitution at the conference, adopting the constitution through national referendums, organizing a unified legislature and establishing a unified government through a general election to facilitate national reunification. This is nothing but empty talk which ignores the realities of our country.

With all the dedicated politicians either imprisoned or banned from engaging in political activities, who can represent the people of South Korea? With foreign troops stationed there and a colonial fascist military rule maintained in South Korea, how can a general election on the principle of national self-determination and in compliance with democratic procedures be held? In view of the complicated relations existing between the North and South, it cannot be predicted when such a general election can be held.

The idea of holding a general election makes us wonder if the puppet clique is genuinely interested in reunification. The question of concluding a provisional agreement on basic relations between the North and South -- the practical arrangement until reunification is achieved -- that the clique clamored about increases our misgivings.

It is necessary to tear down the wall separating the North and South and promote national reconciliation for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The provisional agreement on basic relations, however, is expected to build an even higher wall between the North and South, just as other measures such as maintenance of the existing armistice agreement and respecting each other's treaties and agreements concluded with foreign countries will.

Clearly, to maintain the existing armistice agreement means to allow U.S. troops to remain in South Korea and to continue national division. By respecting each other's treaties and agreements concluded with foreign countries, the puppet clique means that it intends to maintain the aggressive and treacherous South Korea-U.S. mutual defense agreement.

While paying lip service to national reconciliation, the traitorous puppet clique has never said it would abandon the policy of anticommunist confrontation or that it would abolish fascist military rule and achieve social democratization in South Korea.

To clamor about reunification while turning its back on such fundamental matters as the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea, democratization of South Korean society and abandoning the policy of anticommunist confrontation means that the clique is pursuing a two Koreas policy while displaying a false slogan of reunification.

The traitorous puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique's proposal for reunification is a splittist proposal. Referring to defense issues, it babbled about strengthening the puppet armed forces. This exposes more nakedly its splittist nature, reflected in its proposal for reunification. While internally opposing the nation, the traitorous puppet clique is adamantly clinging to dependence on foreign forces. Referring to diplomatic policy, Chon Tu-hwan said he would develop the relations with the United States more broadly and work to consolidate cooperative relations with Japan. This means that he intends to permit the U.S. imperialists to keep South Korea as their colony and military base and that he would serve the United States and Japan as a faithful stooge by allowing more Japanese reactionaries into South Korea, revealing his vicious, flunkiest nature.

The new year's policy statement of the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, replete with lies and infused with hypocrisy, mocks the masses. It is pure balderdash. Chon Tu-hwan cannot cover up the treacherous crimes he committed as a fascist hangman, murderer, splittist and flunkey every since he usurped power by using bayonets.

If the traitor Chon Tu-hwan clique is allowed to remain in power, the South Korean people and the nation will suffer more. The traitorous puppet clique should apologize to the people for its crimes and immediately step down from power.

#### DAILY DENOUNCES TRIAL, SENTENCING OF DISSIDENTS

SK261518 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 26 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique held a "verdict trial" on January 22, at which it inflicted harsh penalties upon those involved in the "cases" of the "Federation of Democratic Workers" and the "Federation of Democratic Students," fighting organisations of South Korean workers and students. Denouncing this "trial," NODONG SINMUN today prints a signed commentary.

At the "verdict trial" the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique passed life imprisonment upon Yi Tae-pok, director of the "Kwangminsa" publishing house and a leading figure in these "cases", and prison terms of ten or seven years upon other personages involved in these "cases."

Pointing out that those involved in these "cases" had carried on activities to develop the movement for the democratisation of society in the teeth of fascist suppression, the commentary says:

The military fascists suppressed the just struggle of the "Federation of Democratic Workers" and the "Federation of Democratic Students" by invoking such evil laws as the "national security law," the "martial law" and the "criminal law" and held a trial to pass heavy penalties upon those affiliated with these organisations. This is a brutal violation of the democratic freedom of the people and their right to existence and entirely illegal and military gangster-like act trampling underfoot human rights. They try to totally stamp out the democratic forces and put down the democratic movement and thereby turn South Korea further into a most horrible living hell at the end of the 20th century and realise their dirty ambition to maintain power on the "grave of human rights."

The military fascists must immediately discontinue the brutal fascist outrages, promptly set free Yi Tae-pok and other personages involved in the "cases" of the "Federation of Democratic Workers" and the "Federation of Democratic Students" who were arrested and tried on baseless charges, apologize to the people and step down from "power."

#### MALTESE FOREIGN MINISTER TRIGONA PAYS VISIT

##### Meets Kim Il-song

SK270433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on January 26 received the government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Alex Sceberras Trigona, foreign minister of the Republic of Malta, and Alfred Falzon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Malta to our country. Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a gift in the name of the government of the Republic of Malta.

##### Agreement Signed

SK270443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- An agreement between the government delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Malta was signed in Pyongyang on January 26.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona and Maltese Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Korea Alfred Falzon.

The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Ho Tam, head of the government delegation of the DPRK, and by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, head of the government delegation of the Republic of Malta.

The agreement says that both sides make active efforts to defend peace and security of the world against the policies of aggression and war and to firmly defend the principle and idea of the Nonaligned Movement and expand and develop it.

It further says: The Korean side hailed the position of the Republic of Malta as a neutral state pursuing a nonaligned policy chosen freely by the Maltese people and government and recognised and fully supported the neutrality of Malta proclaimed in the declaration of the Maltese Government on May 15, 1980.

The Maltese side fully supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea.

The two sides decided to further strengthen cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and scientific and technological fields.

The two sides actively strive to strengthen cooperation and solidarity and take common steps at international organisations and international conferences.

The two sides strengthen relations and cooperation between the Foreign Ministries of the two countries and greatly encourage the exchange of delegations.

Both sides fully support the just struggle of all peoples including the peoples of Palestine and southern Africa fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for their national independence and building of a new society.

The agreement says that the Maltese side expressed thanks to the Korean side for the warm hospitality accorded the government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by His Excellency Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona, and the Korean side expressed thanks to the Maltese side for inviting the foreign minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to pay a goodwill visit to the Republic of Malta.

#### Delegation Departs

SK270459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- The government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Foreign Minister Alex Sceberras Trigona left here on January 26 by plane after paying an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned.

#### BROADCASTING ACCORD WITH HUNGARY SIGNED

SK270523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 27 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in radio broadcasting and protocol of cooperation for 1982-1984 were signed between the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK and the Hungarian Radio Broadcasting Committee in Budapest on January 19, according to a report.

The agreement and the protocol of cooperation were signed by the DPRK Ambassador to Hungary Kim Yong-sun and Vice-Chairman of the Hungarian Radio Broadcasting Committee Jozsef Bocz.

PARTIES URGE NORTH TO ACCEPT PEACE OVERTURE

SK270234 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The three major political parties announced yesterday that North Korea is turning back on the hopes of 60 million Koreans for peaceful national unification by not discarding its diabolical scheme to communize the entire Korean Peninsula.

Expressing deep regrets over Pyongyang's negative response to President Chon Tu-hwan's unification proposal, the three parties reiterated their earlier call for North Korea to accept the overture without delay.

Rep. Pong Tu-wan, spokesman of the majority Democratic Justice Party, said in a statement that North Korea's negative response to the "most concrete and practicable way to peaceful unification" by President Chon disappointed 60 million South and North Koreans.

"We cannot understand what Pyongyang hopes to accomplish with a negative response," he said. The spokesman called upon the dialogue for peaceful unification.

Rep. Kim Chin-pae, spokesman of the first minority Democratic Korea Party, said that Pyongyang's rejection of the proposal for peaceful unification was a clear signal that "it has no intention to hold any unification talks with the Republic of Korea."

In a statement, the spokesman also said that the negative response was apparently aimed at concealing their internal feuds among political power groups. "The Pyongyang regime will be judged severely by the Korean people at home and abroad," he said.

Meanwhile, Rep. Yi Song-il, spokesman of the second minority Korea National Party, said that the North Korean response, which betrayed the ambitions of 60 million South and North Koreans, is an indictment that the Pyongyang regime has not abandoned its dream to communize the entire Korean Peninsula by force.

NORTH'S REJECTION OF CHON'S PROPOSALS DENOUNCED

SK270223 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Don't Shut the Unity Door"]

[Text] Though not altogether surprising, Pyongyang's negative response to the most comprehensive- and concrete-yet proposal for Korean unification made by President Chon Tu-hwan last week is extremely regrettable. This reaction, one of the many such North Korean vetoes to Seoul's overtures, worries us very much because it implies Pyongyang's irreversible bent for sealing one way after another of achieving a unified Korea by peaceful means.

North Korea's rejection came, as in the past, in the form of a statement issued by Kim Il, Pyongyang's No. 2 man who also heads the so-called Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland. The basis of his repudiation is just the same old premise that South Korea should be "democratized" and give up its "two-Korea policy." It is no secret at all today that Pyongyang's term "democratizing" means the repeal of anticommunist institutions in the South and what is more, the replacement of the present government there with a communist-sympathizing one. North Korea had stuck to this precondition all along during the short-lived dialogue held between the two sides in the 1970's.

North Korea comes up with the "two Korea policy" charge against Seoul over the proposed modus vivendi pending reunification of the divided peninsula. By so doing North Korea is only trying to hoodwink those third parties who are not familiar with the history of the Korean division, including especially the North Korean armed invasion of the South in 1950.

It takes no more than a kindergartener's logic to understand the need of a period for achieving national reconciliation between the South and North so as to start a joint search for the proposed unified constitution which, in turn, would give birth to a unified government for the whole of Korea.

One of the basic principles underlying any unification endeavor is that neither side of the divided halves should impose its ideology or social system on the other. In a similar vein, any formula for unification should not represent, let alone, safeguard, the interests of a particular stratum or strata of society only. From this point of view, North Korea's "confederated Korea" scheme is not only incomplete but highly machinating. It is predicated on the condition that "undemocratic" or "unpatriotic" elements are to be excluded from the national conference of representatives Pyongyang visualizes as a means of carrying out its unity scheme. Put in a candid term, the "confederated Korea" plan aims at unifying the country on North Korean terms.

Pyongyang must realize that this irrationality of the "confederation" scheme can no longer be veiled, especially in the international community of nations. Bearing witness to this reality is the increasing number of countries, notably of the Third World, extending support to Seoul's initiative for peace and peaceful unification. It should be noted, in this regard, that well over three scores of countries around the world hailed President Chon's unification proposal in a matter of a few days.

For Pyongyang authorities to block even a chance of discussing with Seoul all possible options, including their own, of course, will amount to killing, once and for all, the undying aspiration of all Koreans for a reunion as the nation. The communist rulers have no right to do it; to begin with, they represent the smallest possible group of Koreans. Pyongyang therefore should reconsider its position in order not to shut the door to unification offered by President Chon.

#### GOVERNMENT TO REEXPLORE SEABED OIL RESOURCES

SK270152 Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 27 (YONHAP) --Korea will make an overall reexploration of seabed oil resources in its offshore areas, separately from the Korean-Japanese joint oil development projects in the seventh and fifth mining zones, along the continental shelf lying between the two countries.

The Energy-Resources Ministry has decided to review the data contained in seismic surveys of the first, second, fourth, sixth and part of the fifth mining zones, all independent development areas of the country, in the hopes of finding a promising prospecting site.

The ministry and the quasi-government Energy-Resources Research Institute, in a technical tie-up with the United States Geological Survey, have already embarked on the reexamination of data about the past prospecting projects in the sixth mining zone. According to officials, they expect to find a promising prospecting site within this year.

The 27,400-square-kilometer sixth zone, stretching from northeast of Korea's Cheju Island, to the area off the southeastern coast, where the Shell Oil Co. of the United States dug three holes in quest of oil from 1972 through 1975, is said to have the highest oil potential among the independent mining zones.

Meanwhile, Korea and Japan have reached a provisional agreement to undertake prospecting projects in the joint development seventh mining zone, some time in the second half of this year.

MONTSAME SCORES U.S. SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

OW251815 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1704 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 25 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The official Washington is seized with an epidemic of a disease which can be defined as an "anti-Polish syndrome." Its symptoms are a total oblivion of the international law, a loss of the sense of reality and an uncontrollable fury transient to hysteria.

President Reagan, confusing Poland with either Alabama or Puerto Rico, everyday comes out with additional sanctions against the country's sovereign government. He alternates condolences on alleged worsening of the Polish situation and statements that "the American sanctions against Poland have yielded specific results", i.e. have aggravated difficulties which the Polish people face. This total absence of logic and sober mind testifies to a serious disease.

In its attempt to spread the anti-Polish epidemic the American administration goes to all lengths from twisting its European partners' arms to producing poor-quality propaganda shows such as the so-called "the solidarity day with the Polish people" to be observed on the 30th of January, the date fixed by the U.S. President Reagan and the subsequent appearances of Reagan himself and his nearest aides in a "let Poland be Poland" TV program which is to be broadcast via satellites all over the world.

Washington strives to utilize the home-bred bacillus of the anti-Polish rage not only for frustrating the process of normalization of the Polish situation but also for torpedoing the detente.

But the world has acquired certain immunity against the Washington epidemics which hit the U.S. ruling circles any time the changes distasteful to Washington occur in any country.

Such outbreaks were provoked by the developments in Angola, Iran, Afghanistan, Nicaragua.... This one is due to the collapse of all hopes of restoring capitalism in Poland, of breaking Poland away from socialist camp.

And it is natural for concern to build up in the world when such unbalanced people who easily become subject to dangerous for ~~work~~ diseases come to power in the United States.

U.S.-JAPAN-CHINA FORM 'DANGEROUS ALLIANCE'

OW212012 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1719 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jan (MONTSAME) -- The military alliance of the U.S., Japan and China, acquiring evermore clear-cut ominous shape, becomes a serious threat to peace in Asia and the whole world.

American imperialism -- an inspirer and organizer of this dangerous alliance [words indistinct] strengthen the American military presence in region, forces Japan to whip up its military build-up, supplies China with sophisticated offensive weapon. Proceeding from the [word indistinct] given to Washington, Japanese spokesmen have reached a point of declaring that the Japanese security lines stretch for [as received] the Indian Ocean. The Japanese long-range "national defense" program envisages the armed forces of the country to become the fourth in the world for its might by the end of the current five years. At the same goal of achieving military might are directed all thoughts and strivings of the Peking leaders.

Although this alliance is based on anti-Sovietism and anti-communism, its participants cherish own far-reaching and intersecting interests: American imperialism, through making use of Japan and China, strives to restore its lost positions in Asia as a step towards the world supremacy; the Japanese military dream of revanche; and the Chinese hegemonists are gathering strength for the future implementation of their cartographical manipulations with the territories of their neighbours.

But all this comes to one thing -- an unchecked arms race, which will involve all regions' countries and at the end will lead to a new war. But the peoples of Asia strive for peace and normal good-neighbourly relations, the road to which is indicated in a number of proposals: to turn the Southeast Asia and the Indian Ocean to a peace-zone, to work out confidence-building measures in the Far East and establish a convention on mutual nonaggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific. Nevertheless the ruling circles of the U.S., Japan and China totally ignore all these constructive ideas of peace-loving Asian countries.

They don't like normal atmosphere in Asia and they stubbornly aggravate the situation in the region, toying in cold blood with the destinies of their peoples and the whole world.

COMMUNIST PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT TO NATION

BK241643 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmeseto Burma 0030 GMT 24 Jan 82

["Statement to the nation by the Central Committee of the Burma Communist Party in connection with the military government's frenzied preparations for an offensive" -- dated 21 January, read by announcer]

[Text] On 23 September 1980 the Burma Communist Party [BCP] proposed to the military government that bilateral talks be held to end the civil war and to build peace in the country. As the military government accepted the proposal, two rounds of talks were held. During the second round of talks, the military government demanded that the communist party, the People's Army and the base areas be abolished. Anyone with common sense knows very well that such unfair demands will never be met by the BCP. The military government, however, could not see this. They are obsessed with the destruction of the communists through military means. They overestimated their military power as well as the extent of assistance they could expect from the imperialists and international reactionaries.

According to some reports, while the talks between the two sides were going on, two schools of thought emerged within the military government in the implementation of the policy to oppose the communists and oppress the people. One thought was to immediately terminate the talks and to defeat the BCP militarily while the other thought was to prolong the negotiations and to win over the BCP at the negotiating table. It was reported that the first school of thought prevailed and consequently the negotiations were unilaterally terminated. Whatever the reasons might be, the fact is that the talks were hastily terminated by the military government and that Ne Win, the top man of the military government who had promised to continue holding rounds of talks until results were achieved, reneged on that promise and declared on radio that the talks had been terminated.

Following the termination of the talks, the BCP foresaw that it would have to face the frenzied offensives of the military government aimed at destroying the BCP as well as that it would have to continue resolutely waging the just war to preserve itself. Following the termination of the talks in May 1981, the military government did everything to plan an offensive which had to be postponed time and again until now for a variety of reasons: The military strength was insufficient; troops were tired and needed rest after Operation King Conqueror in 1979-80; there were daily casualties; army units were on the verge of collapse from rising numbers of AWOL soldiers or deserters as they called it; companies and regiments remained below regulation strength despite repeated reinforcements and difficulties were being encountered even in recruiting a mere 500 men for each regiment; combat morale of commanders and soldiers alike remained low because of casualties over the years as well as because they were haunted by the memories of Operation King Conqueror, in which whole columns and regiments were annihilated; noncommissioned officers and privates were gradually realizing that their sacrifices were only to help a handful of military bureaucrats stay in power and to become richer; and so forth.

In the 34 years since the antifascist People's Freedom League government started the reactionary civil war in 1948, the BCP has on many occasions tried to end the civil war. What every successive reactionary government wanted, however, was to destroy the communist party completely. They imagined that through military means they would succeed in implementing their destroy-the-communists policy in a short time. The results, however, have always been contrary to their expectations. Only those who wanted to destroy the communists were themselves eliminated. Communists have faced and overcome all sorts of obstacles and continued to march ahead.

Now, once again, with bellicose haughtiness, military madmen and military ogres have come up with another plan to completely destroy the communists in 3 years. At such a time as this, the BCP once again profoundly and solemnly wants to make the following declaration:

As long as the military government continues to resort to military means, the BCP will mobilize the people, firmly join hands with its allies and continue to wage the just war to defend itself and struggle through to final victory. At the same time, it will continue to struggle for the sake of ending the civil war, building peace and promoting national unity. Although the military government has declared that negotiations have been terminated once and for all, the BCP is still interested in talks to end the civil war and build peace in the country. It will therefore continue to strive at every opportunity to reconvene these talks.

Dear people, dear democracy-loving patriotic people: Let us all oppose and stop the blood-thirsty acts of the military government. We profoundly urge you to join hands with our communist party to struggle for democratic rights and to support unanimously the just demands of the communist party.

Dear members of the Communist Youth League and the communist party; dear commanders and combatants of the people's army; dear regional people's armed forces; dear people's militia; dear people in base and guerrilla base areas: The Ne Win-San Yu military government, baring its war fangs, is once again preparing to test its strength and make an onslaught on the base areas. Throughout the revolutionary war, you have frequently encountered such search-and-destroy tactics of the enemy. This is nothing new. The enemy troops participating in the offensive are merely units which have been repeatedly punished by our people's army, people's guerrillas and people's militia. The military government has healed the wounds of these units and is returning them to be sacrificed.

It is a great task for all of us to take this opportunity to effectively smash the offensive of the enemy. We must struggle with conviction to defend courageously and resolutely our wealthy and pleasant base area which was built with the sweat and blood of thousands of martyrs as well as the lives, property and farms of our elders, brothers and sisters. Any enemy troop which dares to intrude into our area must be drowned in the sea of the people's war. Let us emulate each other in making greater contributions in the interests of the BCP and for the sake of the people throughout the country and for the cause of the liberation of the oppressed peoples of all nationalities.

Dear soldiers, noncommissioned officers and low-ranking commanders in the Ne Win-San Yu government's army: You are being sent as sacrificial victims to be drowned in the sea of the people's war. We believe that recent memories of the events in Operation King Conqueror still linger in your minds. Some of you will die and some will be wounded again only to preserve the power and luxuries of the top members of the military clique. We fear that you will be sacrificed once more in this civil war which is of no benefit to you.

Top members of the military clique talk as if the war you are fighting is a war for the state and a war of national defense. Is it genuine national war in the interests of the state as they claim? The answer is definitely no. When the Ne Win-San Yu military government, which relies on all sorts of imperialists and reactionaries, says this is a national war, it is merely a lie. The claim by the Ne Win-San Yu military government, which is making the people suffer with its oppression and rule, that it is fighting to protect the sovereignty of the country is also an outright lie.

The war it is waging is a reactionary civil war. If it is really necessary to fight a national war, we the communists are prepared to fight in the frontline and in the most difficult of situations against the enemy aggressors. This is something which we have declared publicly. We have also informed this to your U Ne Win. U Ne Win himself even said that we would join hands in fighting such a war.

Those who know about or experienced the revolutionary war against the fascists still remember that communists fought at the frontline and in the most perilous and difficult positions in that war. The communists, together with the people, also unflinchingly fought at the frontline against the British imperialists. Even your military leaders cannot refute this fact.

Since hegemonism is on the rampage in the world and some countries are waging national wars to oppose imperialist expansion today, the BCP -- with an eye to the future -- sees that Burma can also face a similar threat. It is for this reason that the BCP ardently wants to justly end the civil war. Your big leaders, however, do not want to end the civil war. Not only are they not interested in ending the civil war, they do not even want to agree to a temporary halt in the fighting during the negotiations. Although the military government did not accept a cease-fire with the BCP, it halted the fighting with one of our allied organizations. This reveals the military government's policy to attempt to divide us. It also exposes the lowly scheme of first trying to destroy the communist party and then trying to smash the allied organizations and their armed forces one after the other.

Dear privates, noncommissioned officers and low-ranking commanders in the military government's army: Now is the time for all of you to think about these matters very seriously. We hope that you will think about them seriously and make the right decision.

[Signed] The Central Committee, BCP

[Dated] 21 January 1982 -- The 12th Waning Moon of the Pyatho, 1443

INDIAN DELEGATION PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

## Arrival of Delegation

BK211521 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1432 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Jan (SPK) -- An interministerial delegation of the Republic of India led by Dr G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture, arrived in Phnom Penh today for a friendship visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the PRK Government. The delegation was welcomed upon its arrival by Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, and other officials. Jarwantrai Schadev, Indian charge d'affaires ad interim in Kampuchea, was also on hand.

## Meeting With Heng Samrin

BK220722 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0359 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jan (SPK) -- During talks in Phnom Penh on 21 January with the Indian interministerial delegation led by G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture, Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, said: The establishment of diplomatic relations between India and Kampuchea deepened the ties of friendship and solidarity that unite our two countries. Chairman Heng Samrin spoke on the physical and moral suffering sustained by the Kampuchean people during the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique's bloody regime. After liberation, continued Heng Samrin, with the staunch aid of Vietnam, the USSR, the fraternal socialist countries and progressive peoples in the world, the Kampuchean people obtained great successes in various fields, particularly agriculture. The chairman sincerely thanked the Indian Government and people for their multifaceted aid to the Kampuchean people exposed to difficulties after the toppling of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary.

Doctor G.V.K. Rao expressed the good will of the Indian Government and people to develop friendly relations and cooperation, which bind the two countries.

A reception was held on the same day in honor of the delegation.

## Meeting With Chea Soth

BK230819 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1430 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 Jan (SPK) -- Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, received in audience in Phnom Penh this morning the visiting Indian interministerial delegation led by Dr G.V.K. Rao, former agriculture minister.

Chea Soth talked about the damage, particularly in the economic, agricultural and industrial sectors, under Pol Pot, which had caused the Kampuchean society to retrogress and had created numerous difficulties in economic reconstruction. The Kampuchean people, he stressed, have exerted enormous efforts in agricultural production during the past 3 years under the just leadership of the KPRP, and have made many successes in this field despite natural calamities this year. Chea Soth laid emphasis on the difficulties Kampuchea faces insofar as rice seeds, draft forces, techniques and production instruments -- consequences left behind by the genocidal Pol Pot regime -- are concerned.

The two sides talked about the broadening and strengthening of the economic, social and cultural relations between Kampuchea and India. Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, attended the meeting. India's acting charge d'affaires to Kampuchea, Jarwantrai Schadev, was present on this occasion.

## Talks With Hun Sen

BK230915 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0707 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jan (SPK) -- Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, met with India's interministerial delegation led by G.V.K. Rao, former minister of agriculture, in Phnom Penh on 22 January. The two sides exchanged viewpoints on cooperation in all fields between the two countries. Kong Samol, minister of agriculture, assisted Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen at the meeting. India's acting charge d'affaires, Jarwantrai Schadev, was also present.

NATIONWIDE ARMY LOGISTICS MEETING HELD

## Chan Si Opening Speech

BK221322 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] The third nationwide army logistics meeting opened on 18 January at the Defense Ministry's guesthouse to review the results of logistics work in 1981 and set targets for logistics work in 1982. The meeting was presided over by Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense.

In his opening speech, Comrade Chan Si highly appraised the success of the logistics work achieved by cadres during the past 3 years. The comrade added: These successes were made possible due to the efforts of the army and people. Thus, as logistics cadres, we must strive to strengthen, expand and thoroughly implement our tasks in controlling the material and technical foundations. In this way, we will be able to enhance the combat strength of our armed forces and achieve more and greater victories. In particular, the comrade stressed that defense, which is the primary task of the army, should be linked to production work by increasing production of all types of crops and breeding more hogs, fowl, oxen and buffalo in all localities and units.

In conclusion, Comrade Chan Si exhorted all the participants to be loyal to the party, to abide by the revolutionary ethics and discipline, to behave gently and politely and to wholeheartedly and sincerely love and respect the people, as well as to strengthen and increase national unity and international solidarity -- particularly the bonds of friendship and militant solidarity with the fraternal VPA -- in order to contribute to defeating all the psychological warfare activities and maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes in our glorious Angkor land.

## Further Chan Si Remarks

BK231249 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] The KPRAF's General Logistics Department organized the third logistics conference from 18 to 20 January 1982 at the military hotel in order to sum up achievements during the past year and to set plans to be implemented in the future. On this occasion, Comrade (Tum Samnang), representing the General Logistics Department, read the report on work achievements during the past year, indicating victories in building logistics work and administration. He also mentioned the relations between the General Logistics Department and the network of other offices, particularly the assistance and support of the comrade Vietnamese experts. He pointed out the target of logistics work in 1982 and said the struggle has to be strengthened and developed. He further added that in order to improve their cooperation in this struggle and successfully fulfill their revolutionary duties, they must have a high sense of responsibility; determination to serve the army faithfully; a good logistics capability; an increase in materiel administration work; and internal and international solidarity.

Following this, representatives of all units that scored good achievements briefed the conference on their good work experiences that have already been implemented. They were determined to overcome all obstacles and to develop their units in all fields. They decided to strengthen internal and international solidarity to defeat all the maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists and all kinds of reactionaries.

Later, Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department, summed up the achievements in logistics work and noted the important role played by logistics cadres in various units regarding logistics distribution, administration and preservation in the army. The comrade added that logistics cadres must overcome their past shortages and, within their abilities, attend to the well-being of our combatants in order to strengthen and develop the revolutionary army in the future in conformity with their role and duties.

On this occasion, the conference was greatly honored by the presence of Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense. The comrade visited and gave advice to all the logistics cadres. He said they must unite with one another against all the psychological tactics of the enemies aimed at destroying our genuine revolution. The comrade highly praised all the logistics cadres for their high sense of responsibility in successfully fulfilling their duties during the past 3 years. As part of his advice, Comrade Chan Si stressed: [begin recording] In the name of the Defense Ministry, I want to highly praise all comrade logistics cadres of our KPRAF for their high sense of responsibility. All of our combatants everywhere must have good health in order to fight the enemies. Therefore, all comrade logistics cadres must (?try to do everything without relying on external aid, but instead on our own logistics). Our Kampuchean people, cadres and army are the masters. Therefore, the General Logistics Department has the duty of guaranteeing the (?living standard of the army) and the good health of the combatants in order to fight the enemies. A well-defined plan must be established. You must do everything for the victory of our army. You must heighten your great responsibility to your units. You must be faithful to your units and love your people. [end recording]

This conference ended successfully in a joyful atmosphere and all the participants were determined to fulfill their 1982 duties.

#### Ending of Conference

BK231115 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 20 January 1982 the third national logistics conference successfully ended its 3-day work session after summing up logistics work in 1981, setting new directives to be implemented in 1982 and listening to the reports of various municipal and provincial logistics units on their achievements.

On this occasion, Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department, said that in order to fulfill the logistics work plan in 1982, cadres and combatants of all logistics units must work very hard -- physically and morally -- to correctly and carefully fulfill all their duties in order to successfully guarantee the achievement of the target plan. The comrade emphasized the standard of living of the army as well as the administration and control of materiel, weapons, vehicles, engines and fuel. Cadres and combatants must adhere to the principle of independence and mastery and be inventive and frugal. Later, he addressed the quality and shortcomings of logistics cadres to those in attendance and asked them to be honest and work faithfully for the military collectivity with a lofty sense of abnegation by eliminating all non-socialist attitudes. They must overcome all difficulties and obstacles. They must respect revolutionary discipline and morale in order to be revolutionary combatants -- children and grandchildren of the people -- and work for the people.

#### AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 18-24 JAN PERIOD

BK251517 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 18-24 January:

Kandal: According to Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0409 GMT on 23 January, the Kandal provincial commercial service bought 3,300 tons of paddy, 1,450 tons of corn and 137 tons of palm sugar from the peasants in 1981. They also sold 4,000 tons of rice to the people. This year's plans call for purchasing 2,000 tons of rice and other products, 200 tons of palm sugar, 50 tons of tobacco and 2,000 tons of fresh fish.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 18 January reported that in Kien Svay District nearly 4,000 hectares of rainy season rice were planted last year. So far some 1,635 hectares of dry season rice of the planned 4,438 hectares have been planted.

Kompong Chhnang: Phnom Penh radio at 1230 GMT on 18 January reported that by 10 January people in the province had sold 1,318 tons of rice to the state. The report added that 70 percent of the 43,000 hectares of rice planted has now been harvested. A further report at 1230 GMT on 23 January said that the 32,000 hectares of rice harvested thus far have yielded 42,000 tons. On 24 January at 0400 GMT, the radio reported that 2,000 tons of rice had been sold to the state and 88 percent of the rice crop had been harvested. More than 1,000 hectares of dry season rice have also been planted, along with 400 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 18 January reported that in Kompong Trabek District 30,000 hectares of rice were transplanted last year, but there was some damage by floods. More than 8,000 hectares of rice are being harvested.

Kompong Thom: The radio reported at 0400 GMT on 18 January that according to a report presented to a provincial agricultural meeting the province planted almost 20,000 hectares of rice and almost 6,000 hectares of subsidiary crops in 1981. At 0401 GMT on 21 January SPK reported that the same meeting was told that during the main agricultural season of 1981 the province grew 10,600 hectares of floating rice, 23,250 hectares of ordinary rice and 32,300 hectares of short-term rice, of which 10,620 hectares were of rapid growth strains. The peasants also planted 3,520 hectares of broadcast rice, and almost 10,000 on family allotments. They also planted 5,600 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Takeo: The radio reported at 1230 GMT on 19 January that 72,799 hectares of rainy season rice were planted last year, of which 11,296 hectares have been harvested.

Svay Rieng: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 19 January reported that people in the province have sold 900 tons of rice to the state. This year's target is 600 tons. In Chantrea District, according to the radio at 1230 GMT on 23 January, more than 9,600 hectares of rainy season rice were planted, of which 3,000 had been harvested by mid-January. The radio at 1230 GMT on 24 January said that in Kompong Rou District 5,000 hectares of rice have been harvested and 18 of the planned 389 hectares of dry season rice have been planted.

Kompong Speu: At 0400 GMT on 23 January Phnom Penh radio reported that by mid-January more than 16,000 hectares of rice had been harvested, comprising 35 percent of the sown area.

Battambang: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0403 GMT on 20 January reported that a recent meeting in Battambang to review the province's achievements during the past 3 years was told that last year the province planted 260,100 hectares of rice, 17 percent more than in 1980. Almost 37,000 hectares of this were damaged by natural disasters. Peasants also planted 4,970 hectares of corn and subsidiary crops, while the fish catch was 4,570 tons. Plans for 1982 call for growing 2,500 hectares of dry season rice and 280,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. [as received]

#### VODK REPORTS ACTIVITIES OF LNLF GUERRILLAS

BK080922 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a combat report from Laos: On 2 January 1982 the Vietnamese enemy sallying out of (Khlem) position to (Preal) position ran over landmines planted by the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas, suffering four killed and one wounded. The LNLF guerrillas also seized 100 meters of telephone cable.

SIANG PASASON SCORES U.S. CHARGES ON CHEMICALS

BK261306 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 26 Jan 82

[SIANG PASASON 26 January commentary: "Who Has Actually Used Chemical Weapons?"]

[Text] In an effort to oppose the Soviet Union and Vietnam, sabotage the solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples and slander the just assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people, the U.S. administration has repeatedly and baselessly charged that toxic chemicals have been used in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. This deceitful and slanderous campaign launched by Washington is designed to cover up its own crimes against the three Indochinese peoples and to provide an excuse for its increased production of chemical weapons, for which it has allocated a total of more than \$4 billion despite the fact that the United States is a signatory to the 1925 Geneva Accord prohibiting the use of toxic chemicals for military purposes.

The United States currently holds the largest stockpiles of chemical weapons in the world -- weapons capable of destroying all life on this planet. Moreover, it has also stockpiled more than 150 tons of toxic chemicals, nearly 3 million artillery shells, tens of thousands of bombs, hundreds of thousands of hand grenades and a large quantity of other chemical weapons.

Past records have shown that the waging of chemical warfare constitutes part of Washington's global strategy, which includes all forms of warfare ranging from general conflicts to local wars. The so-called orange rain found in Indochina during the past decade as a result of U.S. experimental use of chemical weapons and other conventional weapons in this region is clear evidence that cannot be denied by anyone. More than 2 million Indochinese people were killed and several thousand American soldiers died from the effects of toxic chemicals used by the United States in this region.

According to a statement made by U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Schweiker, during the period of U.S. aggression in Southeast Asia, the U.S. Armed Forces carried out 41 operations involving the use of chemical weapons. In Vietnam alone, they used more than 100,000 tons of toxic chemicals, which killed more than 2 million Vietnamese people. A total of 1.3 million hectares of land, or some 43 percent of that country's total arable land area, were destroyed by chemical weapons and napalm bombs.

Discoveries in Afghanistan show that the United States has used this country as a testing ground for its chemical weapons. All the chemical weapons and poisonous bombs discovered in that country bore trademarks showing that they were manufactured in the United States. There is absolutely no truth, therefore, to the U.S. slander that chemical weapons produced in the Soviet Union are being used in Afghanistan. As for Laos, during the U.S. war of aggression thousands of Lao people were killed by toxic gas and napalm bombs dropped by U.S. aircraft on rivers and inhabited areas. Extensive forest and arable land areas in the northern and central regions of Laos were destroyed by U.S. toxic gases and chemical weapons.

Washington, of course, wants all countries in the world to forget its crimes against the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and its use of chemical weapons on a scale unprecedented in the history of mankind. Instead, it seeks to throw the blame on other people and tries to distort the truth so that it will be able to use these weapons again in the future.

All peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world demand an end to the arms race, which poses a serious danger to all mankind. They have also solemnly condemned Washington's scheme to increase its production and use of chemical weapons against the will of all countries in the world as well as the American people themselves.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

## Comment on Kaysone Report

BK180800 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Unattributed editorial: "Spare No Efforts To Materialize the Direction and Tasks for 1982"]

[Text] On 11 January the Supreme People's Council [SPC] convened its regular plenum for 1982. At this session, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, read a political report on the situation during 1981 and the direction and main tasks for 1982. This document is of great importance. It correctly evaluates the efforts of the entire party, army and people at all levels in persistently implementing the 1981 plan and, at the same time, analyzes six remaining problems. It also delineates the 10-point direction and tasks for 1982. General Secretary Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane's report clearly points the direction for leading our country in firmly advancing toward socialism.

Our people of various tribes must follow the main directions for this year. We must boost production more vigorously, with agriculture being at the forefront. At the same time, we must strengthen the unity of all the people. We must strengthen the national defense, public security, educational, cultural, social and diplomatic fronts and raise the quality of the cadres. These directions are closely interrelated. To rapidly advance the tasks of building and developing a new economy and culture, the people in the country are required to unite and think as one, persistently struggle to surmount all obstacles and difficulties, exploit all potentials existing in the country and continuously step up diplomatic work. What guarantees the success of these tasks is the quality of the party and state cadres at the grassroots level.

All Lao people have entered 1982 with ardent confidence in their bright future. We have had favorable conditions for effectively implementing this year's plans. We have recorded great and firm achievements in the cause of defending the country, restoring and building the economy and developing the culture during the past 5 years. These achievements create a favorable revolutionary condition for our advancement in scoring new and greater achievements in 1982.

The past year was a year in which our people won victories on many fronts, the most outstanding of which was the agricultural front. It is on this front that we have ensured self-sufficiency in food supplies throughout the country, retained some stock for the people, acquired sources of agricultural goods for export and obtained raw materials for some industries.

The movement of turning to agricultural cooperatives has been further consolidated in many localities. The distribution, circulation, communications, financial and banking tasks have advanced a step further. The educational, public health, cultural, information, art and literature and sports tasks have been broadened extensively. Efforts have been made to improve the quality of the cadres and promote the efficiency of state apparatuses in order to bring concrete changes to the implementation of tasks. Experience in guidance work has been effectively summed up. We have knowledge of the work to be done and the direction for our advance to victories. We have recorded fine achievements in the diplomatic work and international cooperation and assistance continues fruitfully, in accordance with our foreign policy of peace, independence, self-determination and socialism.

All this serves as a guarantee and a factor in our firm advance. The persistent struggle to implement the direction and main tasks for 1982 requires the entire party, army and people at all levels to spare no efforts, fear no difficulties or obstacles, dare to think and act and to draw experience while working in order to turn into practice General Secretary Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane's political report and make the people at the grassroots level profoundly understand it.

Mobilization campaigns must be launched to encourage enthusiastic emulation movements among the masses to respond to the new tasks. Only by so doing can we win new, greater successes in 1982 and create favorable conditions for the successful implementation of the First 5-Year Plan.

Souphanouvong Closing Speech

BK141450 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The regular Supreme People's Council [SPC] plenum for 1982 ended in Vientiane at 1730 on 14 January after a 4-day session.

On this occasion, Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and chairman of the SPC and the Central Committee of the Lao Front for National Construction, made the closing speech. [Begin recording] Respected deputy prime ministers; respected ministers, deputy ministers and the government adviser; respected vice chairmen of the SPC; dear members of the SPC Standing Committee and SPC members: We have been positively attending our plenum for 4 full days and have achieved successes, as expected, in the agenda and our objectives. I would thus like to express happiness and wholeheartedly hail all SPC members, particularly the senior ones, for their endurance and for surmounting fatigue and concentrating strength and energy on following, studying and considering the session's activities and for contributing to the splendid success of the session. [applause]

During the first part of the session, we worked shoulder to shoulder with the many members of the Council of Ministers, who sacrificed their time to attend the session with us to jointly hear an important report from our beloved and respected Kaysone Phomvihan, prime minister and general secretary of the party Central Committee. This report dealt with the situation in 1981 and the direction and main tasks for 1982. The two supreme institutions of the state -- the SPC and the Council of Ministers -- jointly studied and considered the various major, key and urgent issues in a profound and all-round manner. I am very proud to see that all members of our two supreme institutions reached complete unanimity in evaluating the situation and tasks in 1981 and the direction and main tasks for 1982 adopted by our party and state. All the members also joined in expressing views affirming that our party and state line and policies are always correct, clear-sighted and timely. [applause] We also jointly heard and agreed to unanimously approve a report submitted by Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Nouhak Phoumsavan on the implementation of the 1981 state budget and the proposed 1982 state budget. [applause]

I would thus like to express joy and hail the members of our two institutions for unanimously accepting the two reports. [applause]

During the second part of our session, we considered the adoption of some internal documents of the SPC. We also unanimously agreed on many matters, the most important of which is the matter regarding the determination of all SPC members to positively carry out their responsibilities and duties toward the party, state and people of all tribes in all spheres of work, all branches of work and all localities and to try their best to contribute to stepping up all major tasks and movements of the party and state -- that is, to defend the country; maintain public security; transform and build socialism; promote production, education and public health; conduct a political life with the purpose of improving the living conditions of cadres, combatants, policemen and laboring people of all tribes; and improve the organization and training of leading cadres, management cadres and so forth.

We are still required to continue studying and grasping the prime minister's report on the task of going to the grassroots level. We must attentively report to our fraternal people of all tribes on the contents and spirit we have grasped in order to enable them to clearly understand the situation, our victories and the enemy's schemes. We must heighten our revolutionary vigilance, promote the spirit of collective mastery, the spirit of self-reliance and the confidence in our own strength. We must concentrate our labor on production in a spirit of enthusiasm and thrift and strive to triumphantly carry out all the main tasks for 1982 -- the second year of our 5-year plan. [applause]

I would like to ask you to extend greetings, solidarity, love and regards from the party and state to our compatriots of all tribes. I wish them happiness and hope that they will have confidence and unite to win new victories. [applause] I once again express deep thanks to Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane, Deputy Prime Minister Nouthak Phoumasavan and Deputy Prime Minister Sali Vongkhamdao for submitting the documents of the Council of Ministers to the SPC session, and to the SPC members and the government adviser for honoring this session. [applause]

In conclusion, I wish all members of the Council of Ministers and the government adviser good health and success in all tasks. [applause] I wish our SPC members good health, joy and enthusiasm in surmounting all difficulties and fulfilling their complex duties. [applause] I hereby would like to declare the regular SPC plenum for 1982 closed. [applause] [end recording]

The closing ceremony of the regular SPC plenum for 1982 ended amid the shouting of slogans hailing the splendid success of the session.

#### Communique Issued by Plenum

BK141414 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Communique issued by the Supreme People's Council -- dated 14 January]

[Text] The regular Supreme People's Council [SPC] plenum for 1982 ended on Thursday, 14 January, with glorious success after a 4-day session which began on Monday, 11 January.

The first part of the session was attended by the prime minister, deputy prime ministers and members of the Council of Ministers. The session heard Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane's report on the situation in 1981 and the direction and main tasks for 1982. The session also heard Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Nouthak Phoumasavan's report on the implementation of the 1981 budget and the proposed state budget for 1982. After carefully studying them, the SPC and the Council of Ministers unanimously approved the two documents.

During the second part of the session, the SPC adopted some of its internal documents. They are: An amended resolution on the location, responsibilities and role of the SPC; plans to visit localities; a resolution on the spheres of rights and duties of the SPC members assigned to various localities, offices and units; and a report submitted by the SPC Standing Committee on the results of the implementation of the SPC projects for 1981 and its program of action for 1982.

The SPC members positively contributed to making the session enthusiastic and joyous. Following the closing of the session at 1730 on 14 January, the SPC Standing Committee held a solidarity dinner in a joyous atmosphere on the evening of 14 January. In attendance were a large number of the SPC and the Council of Ministers members. This was an opportunity to further strengthen the internal unity within the SPC and the unity between our two supreme institutions.

Vientiane, 14 January 1982

[Signed] Khamsook Keola, vice chairman and secretary general, on behalf of the SPC

#### ARMY PAPER HAILS LPLA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK211440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[LPLA 20 January editorial: "Wholeheartedly Salute the Historical Day Marking the 33d Founding Anniversary of Our Army, 20 January"]

[Text] Today, our entire party, army and people are elated to join in celebrating the 33d anniversary of a historical day -- the founding of the army.

Under the clear-sighted, talented leadership of the glorious LPRP and supported and fostered by the Lao people of various nationalities, as well as with the support and assistance of various fraternal countries, during the past 33 years of building and fighting the LPLA has been rapidly developed and strengthened in all fields. It has scored great and brilliant achievements in fighting and fulfilling various tasks. The LPLA, together with the people of various nationalities, has determinedly surmounted all obstacles and difficulties with determination, in a lofty spirit of sacrifice on the road of fierce and complicated struggle. It has defeated the French colonialists and then the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their henchmen, pushed forward the cause of national liberation until complete victory was achieved, completely done away with the reactionary feudal system as well as old and new colonialism, and victoriously established the LPDR, thereby opening a new era -- an era of the most prosperous development in the history of our Lao people, and an era of socialist construction throughout the country.

Since the complete liberation of the country and the establishment of the LPDR, our Lao army and people, closely coordinating with the resolute, firm and heroic struggle of the peoples of the two fraternal countries -- Vietnam and Kampuchea -- and with the great support and assistance of the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries, have continued to march forward with determination in the cause of defending and building their socialist country. Our LPLA has enhanced its glorious traditions and has, together with the people throughout the country, systematically and ignominiously smashed all sabotage schemes and acts of the imperialists, the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, other international reactionaries and their lackeys. As a result, tranquillity has been basically maintained in our socialist country while our people of various nationalities have freely promoted and expanded their rights of collective mastery, and built a new lifestyle -- a socialist collective one -- in peace under the party's leadership.

The various great and glorious achievements scored by our army and people during the past 30 years of national liberation struggle and the past 6 years of the defense and building of the socialist country have proved the vitality of the correct, pure and creative line of our party -- a genuine Marxist-Leninist party -- which serves as a banner concentrating all Lao patriotic forces and revolutionary forces and as a resolute and firm combatant of the international communist-worker movements. The various great achievements of our Lao revolution today have also proved the value of the numerous sacrifices of blood by our cadres, combatants and people of various nationalities. These achievements have greatly encouraged the movements of struggle for national liberation and social progress, and are significant contributions to the cause of maintaining peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

The noteworthy point of the world situation at present is that the imperialists, with the U.S. imperialists as leaders, have colluded with the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in rallying all the big ultrareactionaries of the era. Despite the fact that they have been driven into an all-round crisis and a weakening position, they have continued to stubbornly step up their strategy against the world revolutionary movements, particularly against the Soviet Union and the socialist community. In Southeast Asia, the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the reactionary powers are stubbornly colluding in stepping up activities to oppose and sabotage our LPDR as well as the two fraternal countries -- Vietnam and Kampuchea -- by various subtle, cruel and barbarous methods.

In light of the aforementioned situation, our country is now experiencing peace, yet it is necessary to be prepared to face sabotage and a destructive war launched by various enemies. At the same time, it is necessary to always be prepared to fight to defeat the various forms of aggressive war that might be waged by the enemies.

In light of this situation, in a discussion of the problem of socialist construction, the problem of maintaining peace and the problem of striving to improve the material and spiritual life of our people in the country, we should note that we must not ease or relax our vigilance even a single minute. We must be determined to crush all sabotage and destructive schemes and acts of the enemies, and must maintain a high level of combat readiness to safeguard the independence, freedom and socialism of the country, while maintaining our people's life of peaceful labor.

The defense of the socialist country is our urgent task now and in the immediate future. It is also a basic, regular and long-term duty of our entire party, army and people. The enhancement of the country's strength in all fields and the combination of the economic development with the defense of the country and the maintenance of public order are also duties of each of us. It is our responsibility to do our utmost to make our country prosperous and strong.

Our party Central Committee has said that we must mobilize the efforts of the people in all fields and throughout the armed forces, and that we must also make effective use of the assistance given by Vietnam, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community in order to guarantee that the country always maintains sufficient strength so as to defeat enemies in all circumstances or in any type of war waged by the enemies. In defending the country, the national independence, the socialist system and the system of collective mastery of the laboring people, it is required that the overall strength of the proletarian dictatorship system be enhanced. Attention must be paid to building and strengthening the various people's armed forces so as to make them the key forces for the entire people's national defense and the core forces in the people's war to defend the country.

The LPLA must strive to train and foster itself to become a new type of strong, revolutionary army of the working class, an army which is determined to remain vigilant to score victories, maintains an ever higher level of well-organized and modern principles, always maintains combat readiness and fights victoriously in order to defend the country and fulfill its glorious national and international tasks. Educated, trained and fostered by the LPRP, our army, together with the people, has worthily recorded the glorious traditions and achievements in the golden book of the nation's history.

The past 33 years has been a glorious, historical path of our army -- an army which originated from the people. The party's leadership is the decisive factor for the growth, development and all victories of our various armed forces. The people throughout the country have heartily trusted, loved, fostered and built our army. Our army has joined with the people in carrying out the resistance during two major periods when the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors were defeated and all sabotage and subversive schemes of the imperialists and the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, whose aim is to swallow up our country, have been systematically smashed. As a result, the country has been securely defended and its international obligations have been successfully fulfilled.

Our army's traditions have been incessantly maintained, promoted and expanded. In fighting and carrying out actual tasks, our army has been loyal to the party, the nation and the people. It has maintained determined vigilance to fight and to win victory. It has fought heroically; been diligent and showed initiative in engaging in labor; closely maintained internal solidarity and maintained firm solidarity with the people while effectively maintaining international solidarity; strictly followed regulations and discipline; diligently studied and attended training sessions to achieve progress; persisted in training itself; raised the revolutionary qualifications to a higher level; and maintained sufficient strength to carry out activities to defeat all enemies and to fulfill all tasks entrusted to it.

In the past 3 years of the implementation of the already fulfilled plan of the party and state on the socialist transformation and building in our country, following the slogan on the enhancement of fine tradition and the enhancement of combat strength, our entire army has accomplished new changes in several fields. Its combat strength has been enhanced with each passing day. The various lessons experienced in consolidating and building forces during the aforementioned period will enable us to promote and expand on our good points, surmount our weak points, and continue to push our army forward in a vigorous march on the road to building a modern, well-organized army. A new lesson is that to successfully enhance the combat strength, it is necessary to pay attention to building various all-round strong basic units, all-round party-led units and advanced units of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youths, and to vigorously make changes in the political, ideological and organizational fields and in the strength of movements. It is necessary for the all-round strong basic units and the all-round party-led units to have cadres and party and youth union members who maintain a high level of political qualifications and noble sentiment and maintain the strength to take a leading role in carrying out activities. These are decisive factors for the maintenance and enhancement of the army's revolutionary nature, for the proper use of the party's military line, and for the promotion and enhancement of the strength of various people's armed forces in performing the combat task as well as all other tasks entrusted to it by the party.

We have properly applied the various combat lessons that we have experienced over the past third of a century or so, together with other advanced lessons that we have learned from the armies of various fraternal socialist countries on the practical conditions for a new step of development of our army, so as to enable our army to march forward to score new, still greater victories in the new stage of revolution.

Our army is a beloved child of the people of various nationalities. The army and the people have united as one. They are the sources of our immeasurable strength. The great, spiritual strength of our army is the pure spirit of cherishing the country, socialism, classes and the people. Therefore, at all times and in all places, it is necessary for the army to make the people love and trust it so that it will deserve to be nobly called the heroic army of the heroic Lao people of various nationalities.

On the occasion of this year's 33d founding anniversary of our army, in a joyous atmosphere in which our entire people throughout the country are continuously competing to implement the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee and the 5-year state plan in this, the second year, let all our cadres and combatants energetically strive to achieve new successes in fulfilling the plan for 1982.

#### BRIEFS

RELIGIOUS DELEGATION TO PRAGUE -- Vientiane, 15 Jan (KPL) -- A Buddhist delegation led by Khamtan Thepbouali, head of the Religious Affairs Department, on January 13 left here for the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Khamtan Thepbouali is to attend the Conference on Peace and Disarmament. This conference is sponsored by religious organisations of the socialist countries, [and is] scheduled to be held in Prague on January 18 to 22. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0945 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

NEW BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION -- Vientiane, 17 Jan (KPL) -- The construction of a 95-meter-long bridge on the Hung River was recently completed by the local efforts of Sayaboury District, in the province of the same name. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 17 Jan 82 BK]

SITTHI SILENT ON KHMER ROUGE COALITION REJECTION

BK270127 Bangkok POST in English 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister ACM Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday declined to comment on the Khmer Rouge rejection of Singapore's proposal for a loose coalition of the three Khmer resistance factions. Meanwhile, the director general of the Information Department, Mr Chet Sutcharitkun, said he expected that the five member countries of the ASEAN would consult each other before giving a response.

Referring to the Khmer Rouge call for a new summit of the three resistance factions, and the possibility of holding the meeting in one of the five ASEAN nations, ACM Sitthi said he didn't think ASEAN was ready for the summit which, in his opinion, was not an urgent matter for the time being. "Ghazali (the Malaysian foreign minister) is still sick in the hospital," he said. He added that he preferred to wait for the result of a forthcoming meeting in Beijing between Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Democratic Kampuchea's President Khieu Samphan and Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

An ASEAN diplomat commented that although the Khmer Rouge rejection was "not unexpected," they still supported the aim of a coalition provided that it contained well-defined political principles. The Khmer Rouge have previously insisted on consensus decision making in the proposed coalition. Such a formula would give the Khmer Rouge veto power, not allowing them to be outvoted by the other two factions.

REBELS ATTACK POLICE STATION IN CHIANG RAI

AFP Report

BK260529 Hong Kong AFP in English 0505 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 26 Jan (AFP) -- Three people, two of them civilians, were killed and four others injured early today in what a Thai military officer called a "revenge" strike by Burmese rebels loyal to opium warlord Khun Sa. The rebels attacked a police station in Mae Sai District in the northernmost province of Chiang Rai at about 4:00 am (2100 GMT) in the first such move since Thai Government forces pushed into their border stronghold last Thursday. The attack, 30 kilometres (18 miles) west of the operation at Ban Hin Taek, has sparked an alert order to all urban areas, the officer said. [passage omitted]

## Interior Minister's Comments

BK270452 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Excerpt] The interior minister has instructed the ministry under secretary and heads of government units concerned to pay attention to security of government premises, particularly those near the borders. Regarding the attack on the Mae Sai District police station by an unidentified foreign force yesterday morning, Interior Minister Gen Sitthi Chirarot told newsmen at the Interior Ministry yesterday afternoon that although security practices for government premises already exist, government officials must not neglect such practices now. He said his order is general, but its emphasis is intended for areas on the northern border in view of the attack on the Mae Sai police station.

Asked if the Khun Sa force's attack on the police station shows the force's total disregard for the government, the interior minister said that, judging from its attack on an office of the Thai Government, this seems to be the case. Asked if cooperation will be sought from the Burmese Government so that Thai officials could pursue the Khun Sa force into Burma, the interior minister said the Thai Government could not make such a request. The Burmese Government can take action on its own. The interior minister said the action of Thai officials against Khun Sa is intended to preserve Thailand's national sovereignty -- no foreign force will be allowed to carry out activities on Thai soil as it pleases.

He said the current government action against the Khun Sa force demonstrates the government's policy against narcotics. The government action is viewed abroad as correct, said the interior minister.

#### Report on Arrests

BK270824 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Statement by deputy Government House spokesman Wanida Chitman; given on 27 January -- recorded]

[Text] Yesterday [26 January] officials arrested a total of 12 Thai citizens and Mong hilltribesmen in the central district of Chiang Rai Province. They are believed to hold high-level positions in the Khun Sa group. They have been turned over to district police authorities for investigation. At 1000 yesterday the 3d Army Region dispatched two units to patrol near Ban Hin Taek and to clear the area. They discovered a 10-kilowatt electricity generator, a rucksack and a flak jacket and some medical tools.

Regarding the general situation in Mae Sai District, a report states that the people in Mae Sai and Mae Chan Districts and in the Chiang Rai provincial capital are going about their business as usual. Some stores, however, remained closed, as it is the Chinese New Year. The authorities in Mae Chan and Mae Sai Districts are on alert for possible untoward incidents. Therefore, the security of the people in the area is not a cause for concern.

#### SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS CLASHES WITH 'TERRORISTS'

BK261318 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The Supreme Command Information Office has reported that during the past week, government forces engaged in 10 clashes with communist terrorists and one landmine was stepped on. Communist terrorists ambushed government authorities once and sniped at and encircled government troops during two separate incidents.

Touching on the situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border, government forces clashed with an armed Khmer group. The fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin side and the Khmer resistance groups continued inside Kampuchea near the Thai border. During this period, two mortar shells fell on Thai territory. In the areas under the 1st Army Region's responsibility, two 82-mm mortar shells fell in the vicinity of Sangae village in Ta Phraya District, Prachin Buri Province. A Thai military unit clashed with an armed Khmer group that was trespassing over the border at a point north of Thap Siam village in Ta Phraya District.

In the areas under the 2d Army Region's responsibility, violent operations by communist terrorists against the government side declined in comparison with the previous week. Four clashes between communist terrorists and government soldiers took place in Don Tan and Pla Pak Districts of Nakhon Phanom Province. Communist terrorists ambushed government authorities who were traveling along the road between Bang Man and Bang Yen villages in Mukdahan District, Nakhon Phanom Province. On one occasion, communist terrorists encircled government troops at Khim Siu village in Chanuman District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. The police station and central office of Don Tan District came under sniper fire on one occasion. Authorities were informed about the appearance of communist terrorists in Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province.

In the areas under the 3d Army Region's responsibility, three clashes occurred west of Nong Mae Na village and southwest of Khao Pu village in Muang District, Phetchabun Province, and in Thung Chang District, Nan Province. A government soldier stepped on a landmine in Lom Sak District, Phetchabun Province.

In the areas under the 4th Army Region's responsibility, three clashes occurred in Muang District of Nakhon Si Thammarat, Phra Saeng and Wiang Sa Districts of Surat Thani Province. Two clashes between Chinese Communist bandits and government authorities were reported to have occurred west of Ai-Yaweng village in Betong District, and southwest of Than To District, both in Yala Province.

It should be noted that the insurgency situation during the past week has become less violent compared with the previous week. This can be attributed to the regular government patrol missions, which have forced terrorists to disband and leave their areas of operation. In particular, authorities in the southern provinces have sent out patrol cars to defend the property and lives of the people. Additionally, since the activities of these bandits and the communist terrorists have created trouble for the people, patriotic Thai people have stopped supporting these terrorist and bandit groups and cooperated with the government.

#### POST CITES SOURCE ON SRV-BACKED COMMUNISTS

BK270110 Bangkok POST in English 27 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] A pro-Vietnamese Thai communist faction has seized control of areas in Renu Nakhon District of Nakhon Phanom from elements of the pro-China Communist Party of Thailand, an informed government intelligence source disclosed yesterday. The source said the seizure of the formerly CPT-controlled areas by the Pak Mai (New Party) about two weeks ago followed internecine clashes between Pak Mai and CPT guerrillas. The source could not provide details about the rival groups' casualties, but said the CPT elements were driven out of the areas.

The next two targets for Pak Mai infiltration are Mukdahan District of Nakhon Phanom and Amnat Charoen of Ubon Ratchathani, he said, adding that the new communist faction has received material support from Vietnamese refugees in the two provinces. The source pointed out that the emergence of the Pak Mai was a threat to the CPT, which is finding it more difficult to recruit new ranks among local inhabitants.

Pak Mai was formed last year with its headquarters, called "Office 75," believed to be located in Laos. Its leading members include some former CPT members, including an ex-MP, who were disillusioned with the CPT's ideology and internal squabbling. The source said the Pak Mai was under the control of a Vietnamese, identified as Ong Kwang, and two Lao known as Kambao and Khamman.

#### TRADE VOLUME WITH LAOS DECREASES IN 1981

BK200812 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] Bilateral trade between Thailand and Laos through the common border slowed down greatly during 1981. The Bank of Thailand's northeastern region branch says that this is because of the weakening purchasing power of the Laotian economy. During the first 11 months of last year, Thailand's exports to Laos decreased by 58 percent from that of the same period of the preceding year. During November last year, trading volume between the two countries totaled only about 17 million baht. This is a decrease of 59 million baht from the preceding month.

LE DUAN, TRUONG CHINH THANK USSR FOR LENIN ORDER

OW261540 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 26 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and Truong Chinh, Politbureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and president of the Council of State, today sent a joint message thanking the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee and the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet Presidium for conferring the Lenin Order on them.

The message, addressed to Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, reads: "We regard the conferment of this high distinction on us as a great honour for our party and people, who have constantly worked for the complete victory of the great Lenin's thinking in Vietnam and for the promotion of the indefectible friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two parties and countries and as a vigorous encouragement to our entire party and people in socialist construction and national defence.

"We, from the bottoms of our hearts, express our warm gratitude to you and, through you, to the C.P.S.U. Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet Presidium for these high rewards. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to sincerely wish you the best of health to join the C.P.S.U. Central Committee in leading the Soviet people in successfully accomplishing the great historic tasks set by the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress.

"The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam will do their best for the constant consolidation and development of the great Vietnamese-Soviet friendship in the interests of the two peoples' revolutionary cause and of world peace and revolution."

## 27 Jan NHAN DAN Editorial

OW270745 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 27 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 27 -- Under the title "Blooming Spring of Vietnam-Soviet Friendship", NHAN DAN today carries an editorial hailing the conferment of the Lenin Order by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on General Secretary Le Duan and President Truong Chinh on the occasion of their 75th birthdays as "a magnificent bouquet presented to the Vietnamese people in the early days of spring".

The paper goes on: "Advancing along the path charted by V.I. Lenin and the October Revolution, the heroic Vietnamese people have defeated the aggressive imperialist forces, liberated and reunified their country, and are now taking it toward socialism.

"The deep origin of all the successes of the Vietnamese people lies in the application of Marxism-Leninism, the all-conquering revolutionary theory of our time. After President Ho Chi Minh, the teacher of the Vietnamese revolution, who introduced Marxism-Leninism into Vietnam, there have been many other eminent leaders who have greatly contributed to the national liberation and many Marxists-Leninists who have overcome all trials and remained absolutely loyal to the party, the working class and the nation. Comrades Le Duan and Truong Chinh, two outstanding leaders of the Vietnamese party and state, have worked tirelessly for the Vietnamese revolution for more than half a century now.

"They are outstanding patriots and internationalists. Together with the Vietnamese party and people, they have been attached to the great Soviet Union since the early days of the Vietnamese revolution. The conferment of the Lenin Order by the Supreme Soviet on Le Duan and Truong Chinh and the conferment last year by the Supreme Soviet of this high distinction on Pham Van Dong on the occasion of his 75th birthday is a solemn acknowledgement by the Soviet Communist Party and state of the contributions made by the leaders of the Vietnamese party and state to the revolutionary movement; to the consolidation of socialism and peace and to the development and strengthening of the militant friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It is a solemn praise of the glorious revolutionary cause of the entire Vietnamese party and people".

NHAN DAN goes on: "The victory of the Vietnamese revolution has always been associated with the great support and assistance from the Soviet party and state and the fraternal Soviet people. In the present stage when the Vietnamese people are engaged in the great task of building socialism throughout the country and defending the socialist motherland against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces, the Soviet Union has given to Vietnam its great sympathy and support and an extremely important and valuable assistance. The treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries, the documents on multiform cooperation and the annual summit talks between the party and state leaders of the two countries are all demonstrations of the new and all-round development of the Vietnam-Soviet relations. The big and effective assistance of the Soviet Union is a factor for the Vietnamese people's successes in national construction and defence. The Vietnamese people's deep sentiments and sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union find a striking expression in the conferment in July 1980 of the Golden Star Order, the highest distinction of the Vietnamese state, on Comrades L.I. Brezhnev, M.A. Suslov and A.N. Kosygin."

NHAN DAN says in conclusion: "The Vietnamese people always bear in mind these heartfelt words full of revolutionary sentiments of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev: 'To unite with Vietnam is the dictate of the heart and mind'. They sincerely thank the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet state and the fraternal Soviet people".

#### LEADERS' MEETINGS, VISITS MARK TET HOLIDAY

##### Meeting With Veterans

BK221331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the Lunar New Year, SRV leaders recently held a get-together with revolutionary veterans and retired senior cadres who had just attended a conference in Hanoi to discuss documents of the fifth national VCP Congress.

Amid the warm atmosphere of the new year, Pham Van Dong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau; Le Duc Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau; Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, solicitously enquired about the health and family life of the senior party cadres. They talked and read new year poems to one another.

Pham Van Dong, on behalf of the VCP Central Committee, warmly welcomed the revolutionary veterans and retired senior cadres and wished them good health. He urged them to strive to contribute to improving their family lives and [words indistinct] to the national building cause.

He expressed the belief that despite numerous difficulties and complexities, these senior cadres -- who have gone through glorious revolutionary stages and have contributed to and gained valuable experiences from the revolution -- will realize more clearly their obligation to contribute to this common cause. This will surely help our party and people overcome all immediate difficulties and record increasingly greater victories in the new stage of the revolution.

##### Truong Chinh at VFF Meeting

OW222128 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 22 -- The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front held a meeting here tonight to celebrate Tet, the traditional Vietnamese Lunar New Year festival. The meeting was attended, among others, by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly.

Addressing the participants, President Truong Chinh called upon the entire people to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the country, and discharge their internationalist duties towards the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Hoang Quoc Viet in Lang Son

OW241237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the approach of the Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog] Lunar New Year, on 27 and 28 December [of the old Tan Dau Lunar Year], that is, 21 and 22 January 1982, Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the VFF Central Committee, paid a Tet visit to cadres and combatants of the armed forces and ethnic minority compatriots in the Lang Son border province.

Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet was warmly welcomed at the places he visited by large numbers of cadres and combatants and local people. After listening to Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet's talk and receiving his Tet presents, the cadres and combatants of the armed forces expressed their emotion for the concern of the VFF Central Committee and asked his delegation to convey to the party Central Committee, the Council of State, and the National Assembly their promise to resolutely promote army-people solidarity and achieve army-people single-mindedness, to constantly remain vigilant, to stand ready to deal timely counterattacks against the enemy's acts of aggression, and to firmly defend the fatherland's border.

To Huu Visits

OW241333 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the new spring, Comrade To Huu, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and held working sessions with many grassroots units in Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung and Quang Ninh Provinces and Haiphong.

In Thanh Hoa he visited the Bim Son cement factory, a modern enterprise, built with Soviet assistance, with an annual output of 1.2 million tons, the Trung Son and Tho Xuan Districts and the Sao Vang [Gold Star] farm. Working with the leaders of Trung Son and Tho Xuan Districts, he offered many concrete views on the direction for production, managerial organization, and livelihood and party building aimed at turning the district into an agroindustrial structure, ensuring good living conditions for the people and making increasingly greater contributions to the state.

In Hai Hung, Quang Ninh and Haiphong, he visited Tu Loc District, the fields of Gia Tan village in this district, the Pha Lai thermoelectric construction site, the Uong Bi power plant, the Hoang Thach cement factory, the Mao Khe, Ha Tu, Coc Sau, Nha Sang and Cua Ong coal mines, the Ha Long shipyard, the Haiphong cement factory and the Dinh Vu shrimp and fish breeding project.

Working with the party committee and administration echelons and talking to the cadres, workers and people in the aforementioned localities and production installations, Comrade To Huu highly assessed their production achievements in 1981 thanks to their successful implementation of the central government's new lines and policies and their development of the cadres' and workers' initiative and creativity in production and livelihood and particularly the significant progress during the last months of the year.

In some of the areas he visited he met Soviet experts who are devotedly guiding and helping our cadres and workers in construction and production. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, he conveyed to them sincere thanks and good wishes for the new year.

Also on the occasion of the new year Comrade To Huu visited a number of armed forces units, which are day and night defending the fatherland. The cadres and combatants were extremely touched by the love of the party and state and expressed their determination to uphold vigilance and their readiness to fight in defense of the socialist fatherland and the cause of the country's socialist construction.

Le Thanh Nghi in Ha Son Binh

OW241036 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Amid the atmosphere of emulation to greet the fifth party congress and the spring of Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog], Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State, has paid a Tet visit to the people of Ha Son Binh Province and the cadres, workers and combatants at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant construction site on Da River. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, he acclaimed the achievements of all the cadres, workers and combatants at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant construction site and thanked the Soviet experts who have upheld proletarian internationalism and joined Vietnamese cadres and workers in making emulation pledges to register achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi also praised the party organization, compatriots and combatants of Ha Son Binh Province for their achievements over the past year, especially on the production front and in discharging their food obligation. He offered some views on grasping the resolution of the 11th party Central Committee plenum on successfully organizing implementation of the 1982 state economic plan. He conveyed the New Year greetings from the party Central Committee, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers to all the cadres, workers, compatriots of various nationalities, combatants, fallen combatants' families, and families of those who have scored merits for the revolution in Ha Son Binh Province, wishing them good health and urging them to strive and emulate to register achievements (?to greet) the fifth party congress.

Tribute to Ho Chi Minh

OW231545 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 23 -- A delegation of the Communist Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, and the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum this morning, on the occasion of the Lunar New Year. The wreath bears the inscription: "Eternal gratitude to great President Ho Chi Minh".

The delegation included Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party C.C. and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the Council of State; Hoang Quoc Viet, and member of the party C.C. and president of the presidium of the Fatherland Front. Homages were also paid by delegations of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces and of government agencies and mass organizations.

Van Tien Dung at Factory

OW230951 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the traditional national Tet festival, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, first deputy secretary of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense, called on and presented gifts to the cadres, combatants and employees of factory X-30 under the communication and signal command on the morning of 22 January.

Factory X-30 has outstandingly fulfilled its plans for repairing and manufacturing [words indistinct] communications equipment for 5 consecutive years. Particularly, in 1981, in applying the product contract and profit-and-loss accounting systems, the factory developed some 210 innovations of technical improvement in production and repair work, fulfilled all the set plan norms a month ahead of schedule and achieved a 16 percent increase in the gross output value.

Col [Dqaij Tas] Hoang Niem, commander of the Communication and Signal Corps and Lt Col Vo Dang, director of factory X-30, guided the comrade defense minister around the manufacturing workshop, nursery, dining hall and billet of the cadres, combatants and employees of the factory.

In his cordial meeting with a large number of cadres, combatants and employees of the factory, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung warmly acclaimed their spirit of creative labor and achievements scored in past years. He urged them to develop the self-reliant spirit, overcome all difficulties, step up production, satisfactorily fulfill all tasks in 1982 and unceasingly increase labor productivity and product quality in order to fulfill the tasks and requirements of the communication and signal corps in the new situation.

On behalf of all cadres, combatants and employees of factory X-30, director Vo Dang pledged to the defense minister to resolutely and comprehensively consolidate the factory and successfully fulfill the 1982 repair and production plan right in the first months and quarters of the year.

#### Truong Chinh at Flower Show

BK251000 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 24 January -- that is, on the eve of the Lunar New Year -- Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, visited a spring flower show in Hanoi. He was given a jubilant welcome by officials in charge of the show, service cadres and a large number of visitors.

On display at the show were flowers in pots, vases and baskets; ornamental plants; orchids, including species which grow close to the ground; artificial flowers made of various beautifully colored materials; ornamental, singing and speaking birds; various kinds of ornamental fish rock gardens; and so forth. The displays came from Hanoi capital, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Binh Tri Thien Province and Hue City.

Chairman Truong Chinh commended the flower and ornamental plant growers, flower makers and ornamental bird and fish raisers for their many efforts and creations which helped make spring even more beautiful.

#### Le Van Luong in Hanoi

OW251049 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] On 22 January, Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, paid Tet visits to the cadres and people of Phuc Tho and Thach That Districts [of Hanoi]. After hearing reports by the leading cadres of the two districts on the situation in production and the people's lives, Comrade Le Van Luong praised the districts for their correct production orientation in overcoming difficulties -- especially the very great difficulties in agricultural material supplies and electricity -- carrying out intensive cultivation and increasing crop yields, fulfilling fairly well a number of the major targets of the 1981 plan, initially stabilizing the people's lives and overfulfilling their tasks of selling grain and foodstuffs to the state.

He urged the leading cadres of both districts to renovate their management mechanisms, to apply profit-and-loss accounting and to make great efforts toward building the districts into agroindustrial economic units. He said that on the basis of boosting intensive rice cultivation, the districts must devise rational cultivation patterns and form a number of cultivation areas to provide raw materials for industrial production and for export.

Comrade Le Van Luong also paid Tet visits to the cadres, people and elders at orchards and gardens for medicinal plants in (Xen Chieu) and Phung Thuong villages of Phuc Two District and in Can Kiem village of Thach That District.

Vo Chi Cong in Haiphong

BK251150 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the Lunar New Year of the Dog, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and conveyed Tet greetings to the people, combatants and cadres of Haiphong municipality.

On hand to warmly welcome Comrade Vo Chi Cong were Bui Quang Tao, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee; Doan Duy Thanh, chairman of the municipal people's committee; and many cadres from the various sectors and mass organizations.

At a new year function of representatives of the municipality's various sectors and echelons, Comrade Vo Chi Cong conveyed new year greetings from the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers to the party organization and people of Haiphong municipality. He warmly praised Haiphong for its efforts last year to overcome many difficulties and score successes in many fields, particularly in agriculture where the municipality took the lead in contracting out production quotas for workers and recorded the largest ever grain production volume which represented a 16.7-percent increase over 1980. The municipality also recorded fair increases in the number of hogs and the production of vegetables and food crops -- especially vegetables for export -- and stabilized the livelihood of peasants. Many families of these peasants had stocked grain reserves.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong encouraged the activities of some cooperatives of Kien An and Do Son Districts which, along with contracting out product quotas for workers, have applied profit-and-loss accounting to every branch and trade as well as to the whole unit, achieved a balance in vigorously developing all branches and trades; carried out planning at the family level; clearly reflected the three interests, especially the interests of workers; and motivated their members to pay attention to overfulfilling contract quotas as well as to fulfilling cooperative tasks and their obligations to the state.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong also commended Haiphong for its success last year in gradually expanding export and import activities; exploiting many sources of goods for exports; promoting local export operations; building up a foreign currency fund; and taking the initiative in importing raw materials, supplies and some essential consumer goods to contribute to resolving the difficulties facing production and stabilizing the people's life.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong paid a visit and offered Tet greetings to the party organization and people of Nghi Duc village, Kien An District. He also paid visits and offered Tet greetings to cadres and workers at the grain and food crops research institute of Hai Hung and the Dong Trieu state farm in Quang Ninh.

## Pham Van Dong in Hanoi

BK251048 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the new spring festival, on 24 January -- that is on the eve of the Lunar New Year -- Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and presented his New Year greetings to a number of establishments of the distribution-circulation sector and families of workers in Hanoi. He also attended a function with the comrade leaders of the Hanoi municipal party committee and the people's committees of Hanoi and its four urban precincts.

Comrade Tran Vy, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi municipal people's committee, accompanied the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Chairman Pham Van Dong cordially conveyed to the people and combatants in the capital the New Year greetings from the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Chairman Pham Van Dong learned with satisfaction that Hanoi has recently made many efforts to step up production and improve distribution-circulation work, and satisfactorily organized activities in support of the celebration of the traditional New Year festival of the people in the capital.

The Comrade chairman solicitously reminded the party and administrative committees at all echelons and all the responsible sectors in the capital to carry out distribution-circulation work even more satisfactorily on the basis of stepping up production. Cadres and personnel of the grain and trade sectors must adopt concrete operational plans and programs to improve distribution-circulation work, strengthen market management and ensure the direct distribution of goods to consumers.

Chairman Pham Van Dong expressed his wish that in 1982, Hanoi capital will improve production and distribution-circulation work and will score many new achievements to greet the fifth national party congress.

## Van Tien Dung With Army Units

OW251718 Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 25 -- General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, first deputy secretary of the central party commission of the Vietnam People's Army, and minister of defence, has paid Lunar New Year visits to the "Quyet Thang" (Determined to Win) Army Corps, the air force, anti-aircraft, armoured and border guard units and the General Department of Civil Aviation.

He commended these units for the achievements they recorded last year and recommended them to resolutely fight against the Chinese multifarm war of sabotage against Vietnam and to firmly defend Socialist Vietnam while contributing to the building of socialism. Also on the occasion of the Lunar New Year, General Van Tien Dung called on a base of resistance to French colonialism and some families which had rendered meritorious services to the Vietnamese revolution.

## Nguyen Van Linh Visits

OW252018 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the Nham Tuat [Year of the Dog] Lunar New Year festival, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee, has paid Tet visits to the families

of Comrades Luong Van (Xang), grade-7 mechanic and head of the fitter team at the Caric machine plant, who has been named "Outstanding Emulator" for 3 consecutive years; Nguyen Da Loc, a technician at the Ly Thuong Kiet engineering cooperative; and Nguyen Thi Kim Tuyen, deputy principal of the Tan Dinh primary-level general school, whose two sons are discharging their internationalist obligations in Kampuchea.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh handed them Tet presents from the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and people's committee and praised them for their worthy contributions to the city's common success in 1981, thereby making this year's Tet celebrations more joyful and enthusiastic than those in previous years. He also inquired about the living conditions of the families and of the brother and sister workers and teachers working with them.

Nguyen Duy Trinh in Gia Lai

BK261206 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the advent of the Year of the Dog, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee, paid a visit to the compatriots of various nationalities and the cadres and combatants in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province.

Comrade Ksor Kron, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee, secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee, joined with a large number of leading cadres of various departments, services and mass organizations in the province to extend a warm welcome to Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh. The comrade was taken on a tour of a number of localities and units and to many families who have rendered meritorious service to the revolution.

On a warm spring day in the Central Highlands, on the eve of Tet, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh held a cordial get-together with more than 300 key cadres of the province at the provincial party committee headquarters. Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh conveyed the VCP Central Committee's New Year greetings to the compatriots of various nationalities and to the combatants and cadres of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province.

The comrade praised the party organization, the army and the people of Gia Lai-Cong Tum for their efforts in 1982 [as heard] to overcome difficulties and for having scored many achievements in the areas of economics, culture and social development.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh said: As Gia Lai-Cong Tum has the potential to achieve comprehensive agricultural development, it must struggle to increase its grain productivity quickly and to create more agroforestry products and goods for delivery to the state. As jungle land represents one of the province's great economic assets, while exploiting timber and other forestry products the province must attach the greatest importance to afforestation and forest protection. At a time when our country still has difficulties in finding fuel, the province must pay attention to and vigorously develop its means of transportation with regard to the transportation of goods in order to serve production and the people's livelihood.

All party committee and administrative echelons and mass organizations must keep themselves informed of and satisfactorily implement the party's nationalities policy by realistically caring for the material and spiritual life of the compatriots of various ethnic minority groups, especially those in the former revolutionary bases. The province must pay constant attention to providing leadership and additional training for the contingent of district and grassroots-level cadres in order to make them qualified to lead mass revolutionary movements.

In view of the approaching fifth national party congress and the goal of struggling to overfulfill the 1982 State Plan, the province must launch a vigorous emulation movement to effect a more drastic change in the province's economy and social welfare.

During his stay in Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh was taken by the comrades in the local leadership on a Tet visit to the party organizations and people of Pleiku and Cong Tum cities and to the Doan Ket and Dac La agricultural cooperatives, which are known for their production and managerial achievements. The comrade visited many families who have rendered meritorious service to the revolution, including the family of hero (Nuk).

On this occasion Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh also visited a boarding school for Lao students about their livelihood and urged the school to struggle to fulfill its tasks satisfactorily so as to contribute to strengthening the exceptional friendship between Vietnam and Laos.

Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh also visited the (Cong Ty) prison -- where 50 years ago the comrade and many other revolutionary fighters were detained by the French imperialists -- and the tombs of those revolutionary fighters who sacrificed their lives in the province.

#### Le Quang Dao Visits

BK261419 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the New Year, Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee, paid a Tet visit to the cadres and workers engaged in the building of the Thang Long bridge, to those cadres and combatants belonging to the capital air defense corps and to the cadres and combatants of the Hanoi public security office and of the Hoan Kiem precinct public security station.

Meanwhile Comrade Tran Vy, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee, paid a Tet visit to the cadres and office of manual workers of the Sector I Hanoi Electricity Management and Distribution Office, the Yen Phu powerplant, a sanitation works corporation, the Hanoi railroad station, the Thong Nhut Passenger-Car Corporation, the 2d Housing Construction Corporation and the Hanoi Waterworks Corporation.

#### NHAN DAN EDITORIAL GREETES LUNAR NEW YEAR

OW251209 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Jan 82

["Text" of NHAN DAN 25 January editorial: "New Year Greetings"]

[Text] On the occasion of the first days of the new year, we extend our best wishes to our combatants who are holding fast to their guns to defend the fatherland in the border areas, on remote high mountain ranges and on faraway islands constantly buffeted by waves and winds, the beloved sons of the country who are fulfilling their international obligation in fraternal countries, all the cadres and combatants of the heroic People's Army who are training, learning and standing combat ready, and the security troops of the heroic People's Security Force who are standing guard or patrolling to defend order, security and social safety. The firmness of our defense constitutes the most important assurance of the building of the country and of a new society and new life for all our people.

We greet the heroic working class that is continuing to uphold revolutionary heroism, surmounting difficulties and hardships, working indefatigably at factories and construction sites and building the most important material bases for socialism; the diligent, patient and heroic peasant class that is working arduously and changing the rural areas' age-old backwardness, building a new countryside, feeding the entire society and making increasingly greater contributions to national construction and defense; the brainworkers in all scientific cultural, educational, literary and art sectors who are working valiantly, creating the material and spiritual values of the new society; the compatriots of fraternal nationalities

in all regions of the fatherland who are developing the precious tradition of solidarity and joining forces in building and defending the fatherland; the overseas Vietnamese who are constantly turning toward their fatherland and contributing to the cause of national construction; and the vanguard fighters of the revolution, the communists of the heroic VCP who are firmly maintaining the fine tradition of solidarity and cohesion, advancing toward the fifth party congress and exerting efforts to surmount difficulties and leading our people's glorious revolution to new victories.

Entering the new year, we are optimistic and confident. Our experienced and tested party and heroic people assure us of the complete victory of the revolution. The country is on an upward course. The course for development has been set. New battles are being planned. A new revolutionary mettle is being manifested.

The motive force that pushes all of our actions forward is our responsibility as collective masters of the country and of our own lives. The tremendous strength of a free nation is being marshaled for the fight against poverty and backwardness and for fostering a plentiful, happy and civilized life. Each person cares for the happiness of all and all care for the happiness of each. The interests of each person and of the whole society are interconnected.

To successfully resolve the urgent problems of livelihood and to reorganize all of our activities constitute immediate combat objectives. The success of this struggle will also be the success of the cause of national construction and defense. The success of today's struggle will pave the way for the success of tomorrow's struggle.

For the communists, to struggle for the people's happiness is the ideal and goal of their lives. Let us valiantly stand at the vanguard of the immediate struggle, successfully resolve the questions of food, clothing, housing education and health protection of the people and always live and work in accordance with the communist style and following the examples of the great Uncle Ho and the heroes and martyrs who have (?struggled and made sacrifices) for the cause of the fatherland and the people.

Under the slogan, "All for the socialist fatherland, for the people's happiness," let us strive to enter the new year with the determination to push the situation forward, foster the revolutionary mettle and successfully implement the struggle platform mapped out by the party.

#### PHAM VAN DONG ARTICLE ON CONTRACTUAL SYSTEM

BK231323 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Nov 81 pp 1-5

[Article by Pham Van Dong: "New Steps in the Cooperativization Movement and the Development of Agricultural Production in Our Country" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The implementation of the new contractual system in agricultural cooperatives has had a positive effect on promoting the development of production and has yielded encouraging results in the last 5th-month spring crop season. Facts have shown that the new contractual system marks a new developmental step in the cooperativization movement that is closely linked to the development of agricultural production in our country.

#### 1. THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL MEANING AND IMPORTANCE OF THE PRESENT CONTRACTUAL MOVEMENT

Recently, the new contractual movement has developed very quickly and broadly, mobilizing millions of peasants to engage enthusiastically in production. They have worked in an interested, voluntary and self-conscious manner in a spirit of real mastery and with a seething impetus. This is a mass revolutionary movement in agricultural production.

We should continue to study and discover new ways to further enrich this revolutionary campaign theoretically and practically. As Lenin said: The revolution is a festival and an undertaking of the masses. Its effect is described by Karl Marx as follows: Once great concepts have impregnated broad segments of the masses, they will generate a great invincible material force. We must adopt a proper attitude to direct this seething revolutionary movement which is taking place in all the rural areas of our country. The general public expects the new contractual movement in agricultural cooperatives to manifest the socialist revolution in the countryside. It is vitally significant in both the short and long terms. It is closely linked with the entire process of advancing toward improving the management and organization of cooperatives and perfecting the socialist production relations in the countryside; contributes to the development of agricultural production; and is inseparable from the socialist revolutionary cause of our entire country.

The new contract movement has raised many new problems with respect to the management and organization of cooperatives, to specialized and intensive cultivation, to technical equipment and to the material and technical bases of cooperatives. These are problems which we must be aware of and must urgently resolve as demanded by the people.

At the same time, we must pay the utmost attention to overcoming the unavoidable errors and shortcomings as well as the difficulties and complexities facing a movement that is developing at a fast rate and on a large scale in different regions of the country (including those localities where agricultural cooperativization is being carried out along with the development of agricultural production). We must face the fact that the new contractual system has been implemented improperly, poorly and even erroneously in some localities, having some adverse effects. We must promptly detect these shortcomings and errors and help the units involved overcome them, permitting all localities and cooperatives to advance uniformly in the right direction.

We can clearly see that the new contract movement in agricultural cooperatives is of profound significance in several aspects. We should pay attention to two issues related to this contract movement.

First, as stated above, this movement requires that we resolve the problems concerning the management and organization of cooperatives, and problems concerning technical equipment and the material and technical bases of cooperatives. These are problems related to the three revolutions: The revolution in production relations, which is closely connected with the development of productive forces; the ideological and cultural revolution which cannot be belittled; and the scientific and technical revolution, the key of the three revolutions. We must clearly see and clarify this matter in order to enrich the theoretical and practical aspects of this new contract movement in agriculture.

Second, the new contract movement in agriculture is linked to a very important policy of our party to implement the socialist collective mastery of the laboring people. Facts have shown that wherever the new contractual system is implemented well, the socialist collective mastery of the laboring people there is gradually manifested and the masses are liberated from "ties" and restrictions in order to truly exercise their mastery over production and distribution. It must be stressed here that mastery means socialist collective mastery. Some comrades, nevertheless, are still worried that the conclusion of contracts with individual workers would risk leading the movement toward individualism. In a socialist society and in the present movement of agricultural cooperativization in our country -- especially in the north where cooperativization has been implemented for several years now -- collectives and individuals have closely cooperated with each other to grow at the same time. Collectives here do not mean many individuals but are the sum total of socialist men. Uncle Ho once taught us: There must be socialist men before socialism can be built.

If the movement for contracts with groups of workers and individual workers in agricultural cooperatives is led, guided and administered well, it will certainly give rise to a countless number of socialist men who are attached to our beautiful socialist collectives and regime. In the process of building socialism to advance toward communism, individual development is a condition for collective development. We are not worried at all about the surge forward and growth and the heightening standard of comprehensive knowledge of people living under a socialist regime. On the contrary, this is what we want and think of day and night with a view to creating the necessary favorable conditions for such a development.

In this spirit, the new contractual system in agricultural cooperatives must be considered the initial stage of a revolutionary course which leads to the improvement, development and perfection of production relations and productive forces. These are very necessary to our socialist construction.

## 2. DISTRICT AREAS

It is a policy of strategic significance to make districts the vital areas in which our party and state can build cooperatives and accelerate agricultural production.

It is vital for us to build districts into areas where the production, distribution and circulation of grain, foodstuffs and certain types of consumer goods under district management will be implemented. This is to enable districts to satisfy to the highest degree possible the needs of the local people of various strata. For us, this is the most rational economic process to be implemented immediately and on a long-term basis. In this spirit, we must regulate distribution and circulation on a provincial scale. Additionally, districts must fulfill their obligations toward the state vis-a-vis the quotas of goods, especially grain and foodstuffs. This inevitable contributory duty should not be treated lightly. Only through these activities can districts gradually guarantee and improve the well-being of their people. It should be noted that only when districts fulfill their obligations more satisfactorily toward the state can the latter provide grain and foodstuffs more satisfactorily for the people in various cities and especially for cadres, workers, soldiers and their dependents. By satisfactorily carrying out these tasks, we will be able to build a stable economy and life. This will enable us to concentrate on accomplishing many essential tasks in our cause of achieving socialist industrialization and defending the socialist fatherland.

For its part, the state must provide districts with those means of production and those consumer goods which the cooperatives and people in these districts need in accordance with those policies now in force, including the policy on two-way exchange of goods. At present, we are still experiencing a shortage of goods and the related management is still not good enough. The implementation of two-way contracts is therefore still unsatisfactory. We, especially those responsible sectors at the central level, must strive our utmost to give more attention to the two-way exchange of goods in order to boost agricultural and industrial production. Both agricultural and industrial production must be directed toward serving the people's livelihood. To achieve a combination of agricultural and industrial production is precisely to achieve worker-peasant cooperation in the political and economic fields.

All of these matters have been discussed among us several times in detail. When asked about this, however, those comrades at the provincial level and especially at the district level appear to know nothing. I do not know if this is a result of their lack of knowledge or of their reluctance in its implementation. Why don't the responsible cadres in various districts -- the areas known by everyone to be very important -- boldly take responsibility for activities concerning production, distribution and circulation in their districts? Those comrades at the central level also do not have a clearly defined concept and are indecisive in providing technical equipment for districts.

They are unaware that districts are regarded as centers where technical equipment will be provided to agriculture and where technical and managerial cadres will be sent in accordance with the unified state plan. Altogether our country has approximately 400 districts. We must search for a way to classify districts according to (their sizes and) various factors in order to determine an economic and technical plan for them, to build material and technical bases for them, to give them technical equipment, and to provide cadres -- technical and managerial cadres -- for them. In summation, it is imperative that all the sectors at the central level and all the provinces must regard districts as centers where technical equipment will be provided for agriculture. They must regard building material and technical bases for districts as building material and technical bases for agricultural production cooperatives in order to gradually establish an agroindustrial economic structure in districts with realistic results.

### 3. BUILD NEW SOCIALIST RURAL AREAS

The practice of a product-contract system in agricultural cooperatives and the building of districts and new socialist rural areas are closely related. For some decades now, the north has been building new socialist rural areas. At present, this is being carried out on a national scale. The results obtained in building the northern rural areas economically, culturally and socially and in terms of a new type of men are very encouraging. These results are the flowers of our country's socialism. They eloquently testify to the fine objective of our party and state, which is to build a bountiful, happy and healthy life for the people at a time when the national economy has not fully developed and when the production force is not yet strong enough. Foreigners who visit our cooperativized countryside have expressed surprise and admiration at the new population centers, housing areas, schools and public health centers, and so forth. All the tasks that we have performed to implement the new contractual system in agriculture and to build districts and new socialist rural areas are closely connected with one another. It is necessary that we kill two birds with one stone. Moreover, these are theoretical and practical matters worthy of our attention. All comrades of agricultural and economic sectors and of the party and state agencies either at the central or local level are dutybound to participate in this revolutionary cause. Those who conduct research in the natural and social sciences, work for the press or perform in the cultural and artistic fields must contribute to this great revolution that is taking place daily in front of our eyes. If all of us concentrate properly on accelerating this revolution, we will certainly make valuable developmental steps in the revolution. These steps will be more valuable than ever before because we are encountering a host of difficulties in our economy and livelihood. By accelerating the new contract movement properly, while at the same time striving to gradually resolve all the problems arising from the movement, we will make an important step toward developing agricultural production and building districts and the new socialist countryside which constitutes an area of stable support for the SRV in its building and defending socialism and a valuable mainstay in the socialist industrialization of our country.

### 4. DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORK FORCE ON A NATIONAL SCALE

Manpower is the most valuable asset of every socialist country. Rationally redistributing the work force on a national scale in order to exploit land, jungles, seas and other natural resources of the country to the fullest is a demand in our fundamental strategy to develop vigorously and steadily the agricultural sector and some other economic sectors.

In the current situation of our country, we must gradually reduce the overconcentration of people in the Red River Delta, where the land area is very small, and must redistribute the work force to those sparsely-populated areas where the land is vast and fertile and where there are conditions to expand the areas under cultivation. Ha Nam Ninh is a case in point where there is an annual population increase of 10,000 people or so. Responsible comrades over there have sent many people to build new economic zones. The number of people who have been sent, however, is very small compared with the rate of population growth. What has happened in this province -- as well as in other overpopulated provinces in the Red River Delta where land is scarce -- will further worsen the country's irrational distribution of population and labor and the waste of manpower and land. Therefore, along with maintaining a rational rate of population growth through the practice of family planning, we must attach great importance to the redistribution of the population on a national scale. Under a socialist regime, an intelligent, brave and creative people as us will never allow the irrational distribution of population and manpower to be prolonged. We must be very strict with this problem. All the leadership and authoritative organs at the central level must urgently and seriously study this problem while preparing plans for the next 5 and 10 years.

This is a great, difficult and complex task which requires determination, perseverance and great efforts in terms of organization, management, leadership and investment. In other words, it requires the adoption of uniform and effective measures. We should select several provinces and districts as places from or to which people will be sent. In accordance with the "state and people work together" spirit, the state must do its utmost to contribute to the redistribution of the work force on a national scale, while the people in those localities involved in the sending and receiving of people must make active contributions regarding this task.

This is a strategic arrangement beneficial to the economic, social, defense and security domains which must be implemented immediately and on a long-term basis. It could be a permanent arrangement applicable to the younger generations of the Vietnamese people for their comfortable and happy lives forever.

Every one of us -- comrades from the central agencies to comrades of provincial, district and cooperative levels or those who are carrying out tasks relating to cooperatives, agriculture, districts, rural areas and those who work in the fields of information, press, literature and art -- must realize that it is our duty to contribute to this important revolutionary movement. At the same time, we must not overlook our mistakes, shortcomings, unsatisfactory work and failures in the movement. We must maintain a high degree of vigilance against these deviations. Reality has proven that mistakes and shortcomings -- sometimes serious -- cannot be avoided in a broad mass movement which develops quickly. As a result, we must watch for and promptly discover all shortcomings and deviations and then overcome them. Our party requires us to hold discussions to achieve unanimity and acquire a united impetus and action from all echelons. This will give strength to the implementation of party lines.

The VCP Central Committee and the government want us to make our utmost efforts to contribute optimally to the present revolutionary movement in the rural areas. We must follow, gradually evaluate and summarize the activities of this movement in order to acknowledge at the proper time all achievements for the public and, at the same time, discover deviations for prompt action.

That's what the situation is! That's what the problem is! Let us strive to fulfill our responsibilities!

NHAN DAN LAUDS PROSPECTS FOR REVOLUTION

BK130544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 31 Dec 81

[NHAN DAN 1 January editorial: "Glorious Prospects for the Vietnamese Revolution"]

[Text] Under a stalwart revolutionary impetus to transform the situation, we begin the new year with new struggles to continually advance our people's revolution.

The 1.7 million communist party members in various production, combat and work units and on the fronts of socialist construction and national defense have held congresses to prepare the documents to be presented at the Fifth National VCP Congress. The party organizations at the district and precinct or equivalent levels are holding congresses of their delegates.

The unanimity of cadre conferences at all levels and of the congresses at the grassroots as well as district and precinct levels concerning the responsibility for developing the tasks, guidelines and objectives of the revolution in the immediate future and in the 1980's will firmly secure the success of these congresses. The 11th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee has determined the program of action and the second session of the Seventh National Assembly has formulated the economic and cultural development plans and the 1982 State Plan.

In a situation characterized by complicated developments and serious difficulties, the identity of views among leading agencies, grassroots-level organizations and the vanguard body of the revolution as well as the highest institution of state power on the fundamental situation of the country and the direction of advancement eloquently demonstrates the steadiness and development potentials of our country's revolution.

The victories of the revolution are the results of our struggles, which have been full of difficulties and hardships. The history of nations and mankind has never before witnessed such straightforward steps toward development. The struggle of our nation is very great because of the many battles it has fought and the sacrifices it has made to defeat the large and cruel forces of imperialist aggression -- especially the U.S. imperialists -- fulfill the historic missions of the national revolution for the people's democracy, advance the entire country to socialism and contribute to liberation cause of all nations.

Building socialism in a backward agricultural country ravaged by several long wars and at a time when we are faced with the threat of a new war and must be always ready to cope with the danger of an imminent aggression and the subversive envelopment of hostile forces constitutes an extremely difficult undertaking.

Due to the correct party line, the revolutionary stalwartness of our people and armed forces and great international assistance and support, we have defeated the Chinese aggressors, fulfilled our international obligations, strengthened our national defense and security forces, gradually reorganized our national economy along socialist lines, restored our economy, developed our culture and built some important material bases of socialism.

The victories and successes of the revolution are fundamental and of long-term significance. Nevertheless, there still are many important and urgent tasks which we have not been able to fulfill as expected by all the people in order to ensure the livelihood of the people, especially workers, cadres and poor urban people. Specifically, the revolution and the national administration is still faced with many outstanding problems. A large number of the revolutionary and social forces have degenerated.

The reality of the revolution at present is that there have been both successes and difficulties and that, along with correctness and creativity, there have been errors and shortcomings. The basic situation and trend, however, is one marked by success and an advance in the right direction of socialism.

Reviewing its recent steps, our party, fully showing its sense of responsibility to the country and people, has emphatically affirmed the victories of the revolution while severely criticizing its own errors and shortcomings. It is now applying effective measures to strengthen its guidance and managerial work in order to alter the situation quickly, build a healthier economic and social life, effect a change for the better in the cause of building socialism and stabilizing and advancing toward gradually improving the people's living conditions.

Since the Sixth Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, many undertakings of the party and the state have gradually progressed in the right direction and have yielded practical results. On the production front, agriculture, local industry, some central industrial sectors and a number of construction sites have shown a distinctly upward trend. This progress is only an initial step, however. Conservatism and sluggishness remain rather serious in the managerial apparatus and must be done away with, the sooner the better.

The 10th and 11th Plenums of the VCP Central Committee and the second session of the Seventh National Assembly definitively affirmed that, given the existing capabilities of the economy, if we update our organizations, revamp our managerial apparatuses, promote the people's spirit of collective mastery and actively labor and practice thrift, we will be certainly able to satisfy the immediate demands and prepare for a new developmental step in the cause of national construction.

Resolving the problems of food, clothing, housing, education and health at all costs is the immediate objective of the struggle for the victory of socialism. These socioeconomic targets, which are of important political significance, must become the program of action of all agricultural and industrial production units, of each cooperative and enterprise, each district, precinct, province and city, and each economic and cultural sector -- that is, our entire party and people.

To implement such a minimum program of action successfully, the independence and creativity of each unit and each locality must be guaranteed. All unsuitable forms of restriction in the organizational and managerial system must be removed. The harmonious combination between the interests of the laborer, the collective and the country and between the common efforts of the state and those of the people will certainly serve as the premise for the creation of a new strength and a revolutionary movement throughout society.

Our country's potentials are very great. Our people's revolutionary energy is abundant. Our momentary difficulties are surmountable. The established guideline for the development of the revolution is correct. We have every necessary material and moral condition for successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

In the past, the communists, starting their undertaking from scratch, resolutely asserted that by following the revolutionary road of the era, the Vietnamese people would surely win back their independence and freedom. Today, we also resolutely assert that a prosperous, strong and socialist Vietnam and a decent, happy and civilized life will certainly become a reality. Under the slogan "All for the socialist fatherland, for the people's happiness," let all of us valiantly march forward.

#### VAN TIEN DUNG ATTENDS SRV-GDR SOCCER MATCH

OW261650 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 26 -- The junior army soccer team of the German Democratic Republic played against the Vietnam Army Club here this afternoon. The match was watched, among others, by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence; Lieutenant General Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces; and Ta Quang Chien, deputy general director of the General Department for Physical Culture and Sports. The guest eleven won two-nil.

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